THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 39. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WIGWAM!

THE SCENES ABOUT TOWN LAST NIGHT.

The Serenades and Speeches.

GOSSIP OF THE SALONS.

Series of Rows at the Continental.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN MAKES SOME REMARKS.

Lewis D. Campbell on the Crisis

THE DOINGS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Arrival of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

ABOUT TOWN SCENES THIS MORNING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

As the days of the Convention drag themselves along, the excitement caused by its assemblage in our midst is abating somewhat. The thing is being freely voted a bore in some quarters. People ask each other what it is going to do, and when it is going to do it. By the time that the sun has set this evening, it is expected that the most curious individual will be amply satisfied.

At the Continental,

last evening, there was not such a rush and bustle as on the previous night. The fact that the Convention was getting to be an every-day affair tended in a measure to produce this effect. Besides this, the leaders were in caucus on the resolutions and address, and so remained until a very late hour, which likewise had something to do with the absence of a crowd and an excitement.

At the meeting of

The Committee on Resolutions

considerable discussion arose, more especially upon the subject of the address to the people of the United States. Several drafts were presented by different delegates, but it transpired that the outline proposed by the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, met with the greatest favor, and was finally adopted after slight modification.

The Outside Scenes

about the Continental, during a portion of the evening, were lively in the extreme, and quite entertaining to a looker-on. Some of the delegates and their friends, finding that all chance for speech-making was cut off in the Convention, concluded that they would fail in their duty to their constituents if they returned to their homes without giving some public expression to their individual opinions. They, therefore, determined upon ventilating their sentiments in the open air. The time fixed upon was 9 o'clock last evening, and the platform from which they were to pronounce their sentiments the Ninth street balcony of the Continental.

At least half a dozen gentlemen made the attempt, but no one of them met with anything but uttering in the way of success. The crowd at one time numbered several hundred, but it was a very boisterous crowd, and quite radical in its politics withal. We should judge that at least three opponents of the Wigwam policy were present, to one that favored it. This fact went far to confirm the general belief that the leading spirits in the Convention, desirous of preserving its harmony intact, were opposed to speech-making on any pretext or at any time. The wisdom of this course was exemplified by the result of the attempts made last evening to speak. It was the general verdict that the cause of the Wigwam was damaged to a perceptible extent.

But a politician burdened with a speech is in bad a predicament as a child who is afflicted with the measles. The disease is dangerous if it is permitted to strike in. For this reason the speakers were determined to strike out; and strike out they did, notwithstanding every discouragement. The tenor of the speeches made or attempted to be made, may be summed up in one sentence. It was simply a glorification of the Wigwam people and an endorsement of the entire Wigwam policy. This, as we have before stated, was extremely distasteful to a large majority of the audience. They therefore exhibited their disgust in a very emphatic manner. Groans and cat-calls took the place of cheers, while all the slang of the pot-house and the stable was pressed into service by way of response.

When a fresh speaker appeared upon the balcony he was saluted with the queries, "Who are you?" "Why don't you show your credentials?" then some one would cry out, "Where did you come from?" "I came from the South," was the frequent response; and then would ensue a perfect flood and torrent of advice, amid which the listener could distinguish the words—"Then go back," "We don't want you here," "Shut up," "Dry up," "Blow up," "Cork up," and several other exclamations with an "uppish" accompaniment. One choice spirit in the crowd appeared to understand the gutter vocabulary much better than his rivals, and volunteered the following spicy interlude, in which we have given the liberty of softening down a few of the more vulgar expressions:—"Shut your mouth to keep your eyeballs warm; the Evil One has no appetite for cold hash."

We will state just here, for the information of delegates from abroad, as well as in defense of the good name of our city, that the greater portion of the crowd by far was composed of half-grown boys, who ought to have been put to bed by their mothers an hour before.

A Riot Imminent.

At one time it was feared that a disturbance would be the result. A large posse of the "Reserve Corps" were consequently present to interfere at the proper moment. Their services were not called in requisition, however, as only one man was knocked down; and he was carried out before he had sustained any serious damage.

General Hamilton Promises a Speech.

But this gang of boisterous striplings finally succeeded in disheartening and dispersing the speakers, and then they journeyed elsewhere in search of amusement. By some means they ascertained that General A. J. Hamilton was at Delmonico's, just over the way, and thither they directed their footsteps. They called upon the Texan hero for a speech, which favor the latter wisely refused to grant them. He made but a few remarks, informing his admirers, in conclusion, that at a more convenient season he intended to give public expression to his views in full.

The crowd of boys then filed past the Girard House, and returned by way of the Continental, singing at the top of their voices, "We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree." At times they paused to give a rousing cheer for Geary or Thad. Stevens. Some of the Wigwam people proposed cheers for Johnson and others who were connected with the Convention; but the names of all such were promptly hooted down.

But this excitement, like all others, wore itself out at last, and comparative quiet again prevailed.

"Colorado" Again on the War Path.

"Colorado" Jewett having exhausted the fertile subject of the Wigwam, its people and policy, he has struck out boldly on his own responsibility, and proposes a grand scheme by which the Union is to be thoroughly saved, and a sundry other desirable things brought about. In furtherance of this scheme, he yesterday prepared an address to the American people, which has been handed us for publication, and which we append as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT U. S., No. 601 CHESNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, August 15, 1866.

To the American People:—I address you as an independent sentinel of liberty, that is maintaining the simple platform of the Constitution of our fathers, without slavery. What that Constitution was to be made clear by the people, not by the Johnson dictated Committee who meet to-day, to make tools of the entire delegates; what that without slavery, means to be made clear by the direct consent of the Southern people; when the power of the sword shall give way to a harmonious meeting between the Radicals and the South—in concert with the people—thereby a constitutional liberty and a constitutional freedom of the slave, not a qualified liberty by the sword—either through an incomplete Congress, or a body of public men not in accord with the people.

How stands the Republic to-day? A civil war inaugurated by the Seward faction Abolition party—not the Greeley radical faction, who wanted and want to-day, with the Republic preserved, freedom for all mankind—as a stab at the heart of the constitutional rights of the South, whose people had marched onward with the glorious and unexampled progress of the republic—as powerful in wealth as the North—but while that wealth of the North was in houses, lands, and mercantile prosperity, the wealth of the South was in slaves, which, while guaranteed as property, it not in the words of the Constitution, at least by common consent, as a necessity in the formation of the Government of our fathers.

This opposition of the South to support a believed principle of Government, naturally brought secret and open action, resulting finally in a determination to meet the issue at the point of the sword, unless declared independent as a people.

The sword was selected, and in doing so it was declared that no State could or should secede. The fact that the South had jurisdiction over slavery, and even that States could secede, and that want of harmony between States gave a right to independence was admitted by a portion of the now controlling power.

The battle was fought; hostilities were suspended under a surrender of General Lee, and an acknowledgment of defeat, and the South ready to yield slavery—maintain the Union for peace. The South waited for a movement to conclude the terms for that peace. It has not come; in place, the conquering power disagrees. The radicals of that power hold the field of victory. The conservatives of that power retire, and here they are to-day, surrounded by a body of Know-Nothing delegates, to consult upon a means to successfully overpower the conqueror of not only the South, but of them.

This body of men came from the old organizations of the people to do what the leaders, appointed by the President, assembled in a room of the 'Continental" Wigwam, desire to do, and thus the programme now out; thereby the majority tools to carry out the secret purpose and will of the few, and what is more remarkable before yielding to the few—yield to a purpose to compel Wood, Vallandigham, and others—who, if in the Convention would have protected them, and boldly, when the Declaration of Principles was passed yesterday, have said—"Delegates of the August Convention of 1866:—The Declaration of Principles is very well but I suggest it be laid upon the table, so that a committee from our body be selected to declare a basis of action, and see if that basis can be made to agree with the action of the Johnson Select Committee."

I need not add that thus we find the civil war suspended—the vast power of the people in the hands of the radical conquerors—their opponents scheming hard for a political war against them, aiming at a despotism of government—in the meantime the South held in suspense as to their disposition—the secret fire of discontent still burning, only quenched by superior power—yet willing to negotiate a peace that, while it will secure to the North the freedom of the slave, must not cost them, with their loss of fortune and power, their honor as freemen.

What then will be the result of this August movement? Andrew Johnson-seward-abolition-unconstitutional party against a radical power of Congress holding the sword—holding the Constitution—holding the Republic—which will call upon you to come, the people to come in and save, from enemies now rising up against them—who in success will wield over you the power of lost liberty.

Beware, then, great and noble people of the North, South, East and West—guard well your birthright of liberty. Be lookers-on, but prepare to hold meetings; drop old organizations and public men—select committees from the people—let the committees select from the people delegates to a Convention, all harmonious and patriotic—to treat with the triumphant radical power for a peace, for re-union, for an old Constitution—perpetual. Make no principles of action; declare only your purpose to treat for that peace, that harmony, that Constitution, and invite the radicals to meet you. Should that fail, and the radicals not yield to your declared combined wisdom, make nominations and appeal to the ballot-box.

This will not be necessary. You will find the radicals, while apparently dictatorial under success, yielding and magnanimous, as now elevated. Prussia must be, or meet the combined opposition of nations. The radicals have noble-minded leaders. A high power has raised up a pure-hearted man in Greeley, not only to free the slave, but to stand in the scale that is to balance justice between the North and the South.

It has selected such loyalists as Stevens and Sumner, who, it with one idea, are noble and comprehensive in that idea, to the extent to make them firm in maintaining their opposition until all sections are acting in harmony.

A word now through you to the delegates of the August Convention, and that is, to protest against the injustice of its President, General DIX, declaring it a Convention of the people.

Further, in compelling Wood, Vallandigham, and others to withdraw, when they profess to have inaugurated a movement to bring about harmony, and not in harmony with those gentlemen, is to repel a great power in the patriotic peace sentiment of the day and the Democratic principles of the early fathers. WM. CORDELL JEWETT.

THIRD EDITION

THE GREAT CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Assembling of the Delegates.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Speeches and the Resolutions.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report of the Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention, Phonographically Reported and Transmitted Over Our Own Wires, Expressly and Exclusively for "The Evening Telegraph."

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 16, 10 A. M.

The Galleries.

At half-past 9 A. M. the galleries at the Wigwam were almost filled, while all the avenues leading to it were lined with ladies and gentlemen bound in that direction.

Arrival of Delegates.

At that time there were but few delegates present, but in less than a quarter of an hour the floor was likewise well filled.

Senator Doolittle.

While the delegates were assembling the Band played national airs, and the crowd cheered Senator Doolittle and other prominent delegates on their entrance into the building.

Called to Order.

By ten minutes past 10 o'clock the prominent members and officers of the Convention were upon the platform, when the assemblage was called to order by Senator Doolittle, the permanent Chairman. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. William Reed Snyder.

The Prayer.

O Lord God, Jehovah! King of kings! we adore Thee as the first, the brightest, and the best of beings. All things visible and invisible are Thy creation. Of old didst Thou lay the foundations of the earth; Thou filledst the heavens with Thine immensity; how then can we, creatures of the dust, come before Thy face?

To save the mass and the chiefs of sinners Thou didst give the blood of Thy only begotten Son; Thou hast changed the covenant from that of works to that of grace. Oh, transcending mercy and grace, may we thus learn this to be the spirit or our Divine Lord and Master!

We trust that in such a spirit this Convention has assembled. Thou art the Author of that love of liberty which inspires our hearts. We believe that Thou art especially our country's God.

We have been arayed in a fearful conflict with each other—brother against brother. The wails of the widow and orphan have come up before Thy throne, but at last the representatives of all sections have come up to meet each other and reinaugurate their former Union.

We invoke Thy sanction to rest upon the great work which we have in hand; may this great people be rallied around the Constitution of our fathers, imperishable through all future generations: and to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, we give praise, now and forever. Amen.

Democratic Victory in Colorado.

The Chairman then read a telegram from Colorado, announcing that the Administration had carried the election. This news was received with great applause.

National Executive Committee.

On motion of Joseph S. Crowell, of New Jersey, a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a National Executive Committee of two from each State.

Committee of Finance.

On motion of Reverdy Johnson, a Committee of Finance, to be constituted in the same manner, was ordered.

Thanks to Mayor McMichael.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution, which was adopted amid vociferous applause, tendering the thanks of the Convention to his Honor Mayor McMichael for the successful precautions which he has taken in behalf of the preservation of the order of the city during the sittings of the Convention.

The Resolutions and Address.

WIGWAM, August 16, Noon.

Senator Cowan then presented a report from the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of an enunciation of the principles of the Convention, and an address to the people of the United States:—

THE NEW PARTY.

Declaration of Principles—The Platform, Etc.

Senator Cowan read the following declaration of principles:—

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which, for the last five years, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to give the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our forefathers; regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever; looking with anxiety into the future as of instant importance—hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes, on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:—

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of the war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers and all of the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered; and it has preserved the Union, with the equal rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any power or authority to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the Constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government nor prohibited by it to States, are reserved to the States, or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with.

No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The Union of these States is perpetual, and cannot be dissolved.

Sixth. Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished, forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this duty, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpeached, the honor and faith of the republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the laws, and the interest of his country; unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach; having faith unassailable in the people, and in the principles of free government,—we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation, and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and the assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

Reception of the Document.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close the audience rose *en masse* to give vent to their satisfaction.

The Vote.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

[*The Address, with after proceedings, will be published in succeeding editions.*]

Scenes and Incidents.

There is no very perceptible improvement in the appearance and accommodations of the Wigwam this morning, although in the way of ornamentation there are added a stuffed eagle with spread wings, and a small and inferior lithographic engraving of Andrew Johnson behind the chair.

At about half-past nine o'clock the spectators and delegates commenced assembling, and great running and scrambling ensued to procure seats. Those seated in the gallery were not before debarred from communication with the floor, but to-day a long board railing extended around the entire auditorium, precluding the recurrence of yesterday's difficult of crowded gangways. At twenty minutes to ten the Chairman of the Convention, Mr. Doolittle, entered, accompanied by the would be Governor (Clymer), Crowell, of New Jersey, and Senator Cowan. They were loudly applauded.

The great feature of to-day's session was the probable appearance of Alexander H. Stephens, and at the entrance of every crowd of delegates their features were eagerly scanned through opera glasses by crowds of gorgeously attired ladies, who took advantage of the fine weather, and were looking beautifully.

The delegates were collected together in groups of five or six, and conversing pleasantly with each other. Particularly noticeable among these confabs was a social chat between Doolittle, Reverdy Johnson, and other notorieties.

After the meeting was called to order, at eight minutes past ten, the blessing of God was invoked in an eloquent and impressive prayer to the God of Nations, by William Reed Snyder, of Barnegat, an apparently very young, though earnest man.

The enunciation of the principles of the Convention was presented to be read by Henry J. Raymond, and after each paragraph the Secretary was interrupted by uproarious applause.

After the reading of the fourth clause the Convention arose to a man, and the excited delegates gave vent to their enthusiasm in stentorian cheers. There was a recurrence of this grand scene after the eighth resolution.

On reading the tenth resolution—an expression of confidence and respect in Andrew Johnson's policy—a scene of unexampled uproar ensued.

This was the last resolution, but it was discovered that one resolution had been omitted. This was the seventh resolution. It was read, and proved to be of vital importance, as it related to the institution of slavery.

The resolution declared it to be the wish of the Southern people that it no longer exist "within the borders of the Southern States, or within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The other resolutions had been passed unanimously. This one was also submitted and passed with no dissenting voice.

CANADA.

The Parliament Prorogued—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, August 15.—At eleven o'clock to-day the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to the bills passed this session, and prorogued Parliament. The following is the important part of his speech:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:—I rejoice that you have completed your part for the union of the Colonies of British North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to her Majesty, your address on this subject. In bringing yourselves to act for the union of the two Canadas, I congratulate the Parliament which that law called into existence. The events of the last quarter of a century in the province you can mark. During that period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the important simplification of your laws, and, above all, the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your statesmen in the well-tried ways of the British Constitution—the same principles the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller union, will be the guide of your course in the larger sphere of action on which you are now about to enter, and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to that new nationality of which you will form part, and the admission of which will entitle us to a high place among the powers of the world.

Parliament Prorogued—Volunteers Ordered Out to Watch the Fenians at Buffalo—Symptoms of Mutiny—Arrival of Gunboats—Col. Dennis Denounced as a Coward—The Weather.

TORONTO, C. W., August 15.—The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to-day at 11 o'clock by Governor Monck. The closing scenes of the session were undignified, intemperate, and noisy.

Volunteer companies are ordered to form in the vicinity of Fort Erie, on next Friday, to constitute an army of observation, and watch the movements of the Fenians at the Buffalo pic-nic. The force ordered out will consist of two or three thousand men. A very mutinous spirit pervades the volunteers. The Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, who fought with the Queen's Own at Ridgeway, at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of the insubordinat on.

The naval brigade has been disbanded. The *Heron*, a three-masted gunboat, and lately enlarged; arrived with here to-day and proceeded to Hamilton. She is heavily armed with two Armstrong guns of large calibre. The *Britomart*, a similar vessel, is at St. Catharine's, undergoing repairs. Two other gunboats have arrived and several more are expected. They will be very nasty customers for the Fenians.

Colonel Dennis, who commanded Fort Erie during the late raid, is publicly denounced by Captain King as a poltroon and a coward. King threatens to shoot him.

TEXAS.

Governor Throckmorton's Inaugural Address.

The following summary of the inaugural address of Governor Throckmorton of Texas, is telegraphed from Houston (August 10) to the New Orleans Journals:—

Governor Throckmorton's inauguration address was delivered yesterday morning (August 9), and occupied about two columns of the daily papers. He reviews the political and material condition of the State, and feels depressed with difficulties which lie before him, and says:—Yet, with proper conduct on our part, I do not despair of receiving liberal and generous treatment from our Northern countrymen. I cannot believe that the land of Franklin, Hancock, Adams, Hamilton Jay, Webster, and so many other patriots is no longer the land of the good and great, or that their lessons of unselfish devotion to country are forgotten, or when the storm of passion subsides, and its fury is expended, reason and justice temperated with magnanimity, and a generous regard for every section of the Union, will resume their sway. The true men of the country have a noble incentive to entertain the work of reunion in the bonds of affection and mutual confidence. The hearts of our countrymen have been changed by the war, but the generous policy and liberality of the President has deeply touched the tenderest chambers of the Southern heart, and sentiments of love and veneration have been aroused by which it had long slumbered. Kindness and mercy have been far more potent in propagating fidelity to the Union, in a few short months, than could have been effected by bayonets, confiscation, and the gallows in long years of oppression. He believes the great mass of the North desire to treat us as brothers, and it is his belief that the effort now making to traduce the holiest aspirations of our people for peace and restoration, are founded in malignity. He reviews the sufferings, privations and dangers endured by the Southern people in behalf of a cause they considered just and holy, and shows how sincerely the people have kept faith with their renewed allegiance. He has been identified with Texas for a quarter of a century; has mingled with the people, and claims to be able to speak for them—a people who have won the respect and admiration of the world—for their chivalry, high character, and fortitude will not be doubted by generous and brave spirits when they assert their loyalty. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and humanity, to enact laws that will restore to the freed people the full protection of all the rights of person and property guaranteed them by our amended Constitution. The day is not far distant, in my judgment, when the black people will be convinced that their truest friends are those with whom they have sported in youth, and who have cared for them from infancy. He takes broad ground in favor of sustaining the State credit, and a due obedience to the Constitution and laws of the general Government, with a firm and just maintenance of the rights of the State. In expansion, public progress, etc., he briefly reviews his course ante to or to secession, and says:—"Devoted as I was and still am, to that Government which the blood of my ancestors had contributed to rear for the protection of the rights of man, and accustomed from my earliest boyhood to look upon the flag of the Union as the proudest symbol of freedom, I turned with horror from the bloody vision of civil war that crowded upon my sight, but looked with scarcely less dread on the entertained power of coercion." He followed the fortunes of a majority of his fellow citizens, and shared their fate, and to those identified with him who sustained the Government he accords the credit of pure and patriotic motives. The most sacred duty now is for all to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony, and says that people desire these, and are worthy of restoration on just and liberal terms. He appeals to the Legislature to co-operate with him in the work; points them to the patriotic heroes and statesmen of Texas; and urges an unselfish devotion to country, moderation and forbearance, and enlarged charity for those who differ with us; appeals to reason and noble impulses, and not vituperation and abuse, will produce the great end we desire; invoking the aid of Providence, and trusting that he will incline the hearts of the American people aright, he enters upon his duties.

—Says the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 8th:—"Night before last an old man, Woelp by name, who resided on Abigail street, where he kept a rag buying establishment, became suddenly ill, and died in a few hours. The aged wife of the deceased was so affected by being deprived thus instantly of her old and only companion through life, as to be seized with violent cramps, in consequence of which she, too, died the same night."

—A singular case has just come before the French tribunals. A young girl eleven years of age attempted successively the life of her mother and sister for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished.

—Mrs. R. Smith, the telegraph operator at Swanton Junction, Vermont, had one side paralyzed by the effects of electricity during the shower on Saturday evening, and has been unable to speak since.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Opinion of a Distinguished Officer.

THE REBEL POLICEMEN TO BLAME.

A distinguished General, high in position in New Orleans, has written a private letter to this city, under date of August 10, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—

"This city is quiet at present, but there is no security for Northern men, except in the military control. If the troops were removed there would be no security. In the late riot, the police did nearly all the shooting and stabbing, as is shown by the result, for no policemen were killed, and only two or three were wounded by firearms. Counting contusions, and all the number of policemen wounded will not exceed a dozen; while the negroes and Conventionists killed are at least forty, and the wounded about two hundred. There is no doubt, in my mind, as to who were the rioters. The investigation will establish it on the policemen. These people profess to be Mr. Johnson's friends, but they are in fact his worst enemies."

IOWA.

Commencement of the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad—Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IOWA, August 15.—Ground was broken, and a public celebration indulged in yesterday, for the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad, at Polk City.

The Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Knoxville on the 26th inst.

Trains on the Desmoines Valley road now reach within six miles of Desmoines.

A complimentary supper is to be given to the Hon. J. A. Kasson by his friends here to-morrow evening.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—The great steamboat opposition on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past fifteen months, between the Old Bay line and the new O'Leary line, was to-day terminated by a settlement which involves, it is said, the payment to Archer O'Leary and C. K. Garrison, of New York, of $250,000, and the transfer by the old line of the fine steamer *George Leary*, the old line now being left in possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

The dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle, on September 16th, has been postponed for one year in consequence of inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The steamer *Sacramento*, from Panama, arrived to day, towing the disabled steamer *Golden Age*, from Acapulco, and bringing New York advices of July 21. The steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed for San Juan to-day.

The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company have resolved to sell its produce at auction twice a month. Gould & Curry stock is selling to-day at $740; Ophir, $220.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Seventy-eight deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

Judge William Lawrence was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Treasury.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

The following is a complete list of the National Banks in the Southern and Southwestern States:—

North Carolina.—First National Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte; National Bank of Newbern, Newbern; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh.

South Carolina.—People's National Bank, Charleston; First National Bank of Charleston, Charleston.

Georgia.—Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta; Georgia National Bank, Atlanta; National Bank of Augusta, Augusta; National Bank of Athens, Athens; Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus; First National Bank of Macon, Macon; Savannah National Bank, Savannah; City National Bank, Savannah; Merchants' National Bank, Savannah.

Alabama.—National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville; First National Bank of Mobile, Mobile; First National Bank of Selma, Selma.

Mississippi.—First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson; National Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

Louisiana.—First National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; City National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans.

Texas.—First National Bank of Galveston, Galveston; National Bank of Texas, Galveston; First National Bank of Houston, Houston.

Kentucky.—First National Bank of Covington, Covington; First National Bank of Danville, Danville; Central National Bank of Danville, Danville; Henderson National Bank, Henderson; First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington; Lexington City National Bank, Lexington; Lancaster National Bank, Lancaster; First National Bank of Paducah, Paducah; Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Richmond; Stanford National Bank, Stanford; Clark County National Bank, Winchester; First National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Second National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Louisville City National Bank, Louisville; Planters' National Bank of Louisville, Louisville.

Tennessee.—First National Bank of Clarksville, Clarksville; First National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga; First National Bank of Knoxville, Knoxville; First National Bank of Memphis, Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis; Merchants' National Bank, Memphis; German National Bank, Memphis; First National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Second National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Third National Bank of Nashville, Nashville.

Arkansas.—First National Bank of Fort Smith; Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Little Rock.

—It is dangerous to use guano in the soil of Kansas. A veracious writer says:—"A few hours after planting cucumber seeds with guano, the dirt began to fly, and the vines came up like a streak, and although he started off at the top of his speed, vines overtook and covered him; and on taking out his knife to cut the thing, he found a large cucumber gone to seed in his pocket."

—A "cabellam" is the phrase for a cable despatch.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.—The new and swift steamer SAM—UEL M. FELTON, will leave Chesnut Street Wharf, at 9 A. M. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire. 8 16 2*

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A General European War, or a Revolution in France.

From the Herald.

Prussia emphatically refuses to accede to the demand of Louis Napoleon for the extension of the eastern boundary of France to the Rhine. Napoleon is further informed that the territories in question will never be ceded by Prussia to France. His warlike preparations and menaces have not availed him. His calculations in regard to the rectification of the European balance of power have failed just at the point where he had expected the rewards of his diplomacy to begin. Bismark has not only checkmated him, but he feels sufficiently strong to defy him. Submission to such audacity is not a Napoleonic nor a French idea. Prussia must be punished for her presumption, or the French Emperor will soon find that he has fallen into disgrace among the French people. To make good his promises to them of the extension of the empire he must put his army in motion towards the Rhine, or sooner than he dreams of he may be called to grapple with the revolutionary elements of the barricades. He is at last pushed into that ugly dilemma in which his choice of alternatives is limited to a general European war or a revolution in France.

Peace in Europe, therefore, is not secured, though Austria in submission at the feet of Prussia and Italy, without a remonstrance, yields to all their demands. She scouted the peace conference proposed by Napoleon before the war, because she saw that the conference was a snare, in which, North and South, she was set apart for spoliation. In his letter upon this subject to his Minister for Foreign Affairs, explaining the objects and hopes he had entertained of this rejected conference, Napoleon frankly revealed his plans and expectations. His plans involve a pretty general reconstruction of Central Europe for the aggrandizement of France at the expense of Prussia and Italy, and the enlargement of Italy and Prussia at the expense of Austria. He had expected the honor of reorganizing the German Bund upon the plan of his uncle's confederation of the Rhine, and of securing this river boundary for France by that peculiar voice of the people which he has learned so well to manage through his Napoleonic system of universal suffrage. He has told us that his plan was thus to submit the question to the Germans along the Rhine whether they would remain with their brethren or be annexed to France. Undoubtedly under his management the German vote for annexation would be as decisive as was that of the Mexicans for Maximilian.

A few days before these interesting disclosures, confident of the complete success of his schemes as arranged with Bismark and King Victor Emanuel, the over confident Napoleon, in that saucy little speech at Auxerre, proclaimed to Europe his detestation of those treaties of 1815. He meant to upset them. He intended to wipe out the boundaries prescribed for France by the Holy Alliance, and to revive the empire as it stood before the disastrous day of Leipsic, yea, as it was just before that fatal expedition to Moscow. The minds of the French people have during the last twelve months been filled with such notions of the restoration of the empire by the nephew of his uncle in all its glory. Hence the danger that will follow to Napoleon in France if peace is re-established between Prussia, Italy, and Austria without the acquisition to France of the left bank of the Rhine.

He demands this boundary. Prussia positively refuses it, and so it appears to us the empire is no longer peace. Napoleon, baffled in his diplomacy, must try the old Imperial game of war. Assuming that he will try it, what are his prospects of success? They are exceedingly unpromising. He has a splendid army admirably equipped, and his financial establishment is in a prosperous condition. But the odds are heavily against him. The new Germanic Confederation of the North, under the new military system of Prussia, will be more than a match for him. Under the Great Frederick the little Prussian kingdom of his day successively fought the powerful coalition of France, Austria, and other States. Her success was due to her superior military organization and the high individual training of her troops. Her late successes against Austria are due to the same causes. We have no doubt that the Prussian army at this time, in discipline, equipment, and organization, in the intelligence of its soldiers, and in their unity and efficiency in the field, is far ahead of any other army in Europe. Prussia, too, in becoming the accepted head of the German family of States and Principalities, can now, if necessary, easily enlarge her army for the defense of the Rhine to a million of fighting men.

How is Napoleon to meet this tremendous power rallied for the defense of the sacred soil of Germany? He cannot succeed against it single-handed, and what States are to be his allies? Austria cannot help herself, and Italy is under the most binding obligations to Prussia. Russia, we know, regards the nephew with the feelings of the old Holy Alliance towards the uncle, and England, we are sure, would rejoice at the opportunity for insuring his downfall His only reliance is the Holy Father of Rome, and he can do very little as an ally in arms. Moreover, the Cæsarism, the Roman imperialism and despotism set up by this Napoleon, as the model of good government, is distasteful to all the populations of all the nations of Europe. He is thus without a reliable foothold among the rulers of the peoples of Europe, not excepting the people of France. He has so far borne himself, in his wars and his diplomacy, like an adventurer upon his good behavior; but let him presume to trespass upon the rights of his neighbors and they will combine to crush him. It is probable, therefore, whether he shall choose the hazards of a continental war or the dangers of a French revolution, that the empire of the third Napoleon approaches the crisis of life or death. There are good reasons to fear that, from the necessities of his position, Europe is on the verge of a general war, and that the sun of the present Cæsar of France will go down in the smoke of another Waterloo.

Mr. Johnson's Friends.

From the Tribune.

When Andrew Johnson was elected to the post whence the dagger of Wilkes Booth translated him to the White House, nearly half of those now assembled in Philadelphia to commend and support him were fighting desperately to divide the Union, while another third were doing their very best *in* the Union to defeat him and elect an ultra "Peace" Copperhead in his place. Mr. Pendleton had consistently voted in Congress precisely as the Rebels would have had him. We can recall no single instance in which his vote would have been disapproved by Jefferson Davis. Governor Orr was a fighting Rebel. Mr. Robert C. Winthrop was a talking Copperhead. It is now pretended that Mr. Johnson is walking carefully in the path that would have been trodden by Abraham Lincoln. If this were true, would he have gathered around him the speckled crowd now congregated in Philadelphia? Can you believe that following in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln would have won for Mr. Johnson such an extraordinary conglomeration of support?

Again: Every negro in the land regarded Abraham Lincoln with affection, and hoped everything from his continuance in office, while every Rebel sympathizer detested and execrated him. *Now*, no negro hopes for any good from Andrew Johnson, while every Copperhead is vociferous in his praise. Can you suppose both classes utterly deceived?

Mr. John A. Dix said, in taking the chair at the Randall gathering on Tuesday, that "When the President of the United States had declared that the war had ceased, all the States had the right to representation. The exacting of new conditions is subversive of our national liberty and dangerous to public peace. (Loud applause.)"

—If this be so, then what an atrocious usurper must Andrew Johnson be, in piling exaction on exaction on the States lately in revolt, as prerequisites to their restoration! Do but consider this:—

WASHINGTON, October 28.—His Excellency James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia:—Your several telegrams have been received. The President of the United States cannot recognize any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations contracted debts or created in their name to promote the war of the Rebellion. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

—How would General Dix—if his bread and butter were secure—deal with the exacter of these "new conditions?"

—Mr. Robert C. Winthrop attempts to misstate the action and position of Congress with regard to reconstruction. He says:—

"Most happily, Congress did not adjourn without admitting to their seats the Senators and Representatives from Tennessee; but that very act has rendered it all the more difficult to discover anything of constitutional principle, or anything of true national policy, in its persistent denial of all representation to the other Southern States."

The delegation from Tennessee was admitted to seats in either House of Congress on terms openly presented to *every* State lately in revolt, as Mr. Winthrop well knows. South Carolina could have come in at the same time, and may come in at any time, on the terms accepted by Tennessee. Why, then, does a man of Mr. Winthrop's antecedents talk of the representation of Tennessee as exceptional, and assert that there is a "persistent denial of *all* representation to the other Southern States?" In this age of general intelligence, what is to be gained by such frauds?

—Governor Orr, of South Carolina, says:—

"Fellow-citizens, we have been knocking at the door for eight long months, asking Congress to admit us. If we are not to be trusted now, when *are* we to be trusted? Is it just that we should be excluded from these privileges? No! For the *right* of representation is regarded as one of the most sacred rights in the country. Is it just or fair or generous that we should be excluded from legislation while taxes are imposed upon us without our consent?"

Governor Orr is one of the Rebel minority of the people of South Carolina. That minority denies to the large majority any voice whatever in making the laws by which they are governed, or in levying the taxes which they must pay. "Is it just, or fair, or generous," that the 40,000 loyal blacks of South Carolina should be excluded not only from all representation in Congress, but from all voice in the legislation of their own State, "while taxes are imposed on them without their consent?" We measure Governor Orr in his own bushel. Whenever he will bring his 300,000 confederates in the late Rebellion to accord to their loyal black fellow Carolinians the rights already enjoyed by themselves, we will do our utmost to have him and his colleagues admitted to seats in Congress.

Is not this fair? Nay, are we not in honor bound to stand by our fellow Unionists of South Carolina, who, though a majority of the whole people, are denied by Orr & Co. all voice in making the laws by which they are governed? When he and his set are ready to do justice to their Unionist fellow-citizens, we will entreat Congress to deal generously by them. But then no entreaties will be needed.

The Martyr President—The True Way of Doing Him Honor.

From the Times.

The opponents of the President, in their efforts upon the stump, habitually accompany attacks upon his policy with regretful allusions to the departed Lincoln, who is represented as having occupied a position exactly opposite to that held by his successor. Mr. Speaker Colfax, in Indiana, and Mr. ex-Postmaster-General Dennison, in Ohio, have resorted to this artifice within the last few days. Their aim is apparent. It is to use the dead to damage the living. And to accomplish this, Mr. Lincoln is described as an adherent of a policy with which the Congress that now is would have been satisfied. "Had Mr. Lincoln lived, there would have been no trouble about the South," is the burden of the radical song. "With Mr. Lincoln in power, Congress would have pursued its course unobstructed," is the plain import of all these radical references to the martyr President.

To call this disingenuousness is scarcely to do it justice. It is pure, unadulterated dishonesty. Mr. Lincoln may not have had all of Mr. Johnson's robust pugnacity, but he had the same purposes, relied upon the same means, and in his lifetime encountered the same species of hostility. In its essence, the policy of the living President is the policy of his predecessor. The principles to which Johnson inflexibly adheres are the principles to which Lincoln was openly and unequivocally committed. Every measure that has been adopted by the President we now have is a part of the legacy he inherited on his advent to power. For all that he has done he has a justification in the avowed plans and opinions of him to whom the radicals now render a hypocritical homage.

There is not one of the views insisted upon by the radicals which can boast of the sanction of Mr. Lincoln's name. Their dislike to his renomination, as expressed by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, is proof sufficient that they had measured the man, and found him too lofty for their standard. His generous nature spurned the notion of vindictive punishment. He had put his foot down upon all schemes of confiscation, disfranchisement, and disunion. He never forgot that the war was waged to restore the Union, and that being accomplished, he had no thought of probation, or penalties, or conditions, save the single condition of acquiescence in the known results of the conflict. Resentments, or exclusions, or stipulations were, in his judgment, impolitic, as well as degrading to the victorious power. His great anxiety was to restore unity to the nation with the least possible delay, and to achieve this he was willing to receive back the South with open arms and the warmth of a magnanimous heart. Judging from what is known of his intentions, from his words and acts, Mr. Lincoln, had he lived, would have been even less exacting than Mr. Johnson; he would have invited the South to resume its constitutional functions in every respect; and he would have insisted upon its right to immediate representation in Congress. We say this not hypothetically or as a matter of guess-work, but in full view of Mr. Lincoln's plans, as from time to time proclaimed by himself. Of this, therefore, we are confident, that had he lived his policy would have been identical with that for which President Johnson contends, and the radical abuse now heaped upon another would have fallen upon his head.

Both Messrs. Colfax and Dennison, then, presume upon the forgetfulness of the public when they venture to compliment Mr. Lincoln at the expense of Mr. Johnson. The country remembers that conspicuous radicals complained of Mr. Lincoln ere he was murdered, as too friendly to the South to please their taste; and it remembers, also, that divers reverends, holding high places in the radical church, blasphemously ascribed the murder to the Providential appreciation of the want of a sterner man to punish the Southern people. Mr. Lincoln had not a spark of radicalism in his composition. He was, as President Johnson is, a sound, conservative, constitutional champion of the Union, and was detested by the radicals in consequence.

Mr. Colfax, we believe, was one of Mr. Lincoln's friends. He has, however, a dubious method of showing his friendship. To place the dead in a false light before the world—to use the memory of the dead as a means of assailing one who took up the task and adopted the policy of the dead—is surely not the part of friendship, nor of generosity or justice. The true way of honoring Mr. Lincoln would seem to be to aid in consummating the work which he left unfinished in the spirit in which he began it. And there is no more efficient way of doing this than by helping President Johnson, and putting down the radicals.

The Philadelphia Convention.

From the World.

By the voluntary good sense of Mr. Wood and the reluctant amenability to persuasion of Mr. Vallandigham, the Convention is relieved of every personal element of disturbance, and will be able to conduct its proceedings with the dignity, harmony, and decorum which befit a great national conference. The utmost good feeling prevails both among the delegates and the interested multitudes who visit Philadelphia as spectators, and especially between the long severed citizens of the North and the South.

But on the first day little was expected. The Convention met; chose for temporary chairman General Dix, who made a very apt and patriotic speech; appointed the necessary committees on credentials, organization, and resolutions; and then adjourned, on motion of Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Where the renewal of intercourse and the cultivation of amicable feelings form so essential a part of the motives for which the Convention assembles, haste would do more to obstruct than to expedite its objects. There is an old German play in which a certain kind of sentimentalism is burlesqued by introducing two characters, perfect strangers to each other, who rush at once into each other's arms and cry, "Let us swear an eternal friendship!" The renewal of a friendship which shall be eternal, between the North and the South, is desirable; but as a solid friendship must rest on mutual acquaintance and appreciation, it cannot be of quite so sudden growth.

The business of the Convention is proceeding with the ordinary celerity of such a body, and we trust that no effort will be made to push it. The eyes of the whole country are fixed upon this body, and it ought not to adjourn until ample time has been afforded for a full expression of their sentiments by all the leading Southern members. The South has been so persistently calumniated and vilified since the close of the war, and so unwarrantably prevented from exhibiting its views in Congress, that the country ought to be afforded an opportunity of seeing what manner of men leading Southern citizens are. Twenty or thirty speeches like the admirable one of Governor Orr would confound and silence their radical calumniators.

The Convention.

From the Daily News.

Certain delegates selected to represent Democratic constituencies at the Philadelphia Convention have determined not to urge their claim to seats, in the face of any opposition calculated to disturb the harmony of the assemblage. The motive is an honorable one, and, doubtless, the action of these gentlemen is to be commended; but it is much to be regretted that the Convention should be influenced at all by any such spirit of proscription as would even suggest the withdrawal of duly accredited delegates. If the parties withdrawing are, in their individual opinions, in antagonism with the sentiment of the great body of the Convention, they certainly could not control its proceedings; if, on the contrary, their views are those of the majority, the propriety of their presence and participation is still less to be disputed. It is not in view of existing issues that this sentiment of proscription is held; for it is founded upon the political antecedents of individuals, in regard to questions that have ceased to be a subject of controversy in the political arena. In originating and organizing a movement confessedly for the purpose of harmonizing all the elements that can be opposed to radicalism, it is a most injudicious policy to begin with ostracising any of the friends of that purpose. The men who in the North, five years ago, earnestly and conscientiously opposed the doctrine of armed coercion of the States have no intention to advocate that principle in the Convention. The questions to be debated there are entirely distinct from those that were the subject of contention before the war and during its progress. As justly might those be excluded from the conservative camp who were opposed to the Mexican war or to the campaign against the Florida Indians. These issues are all dead; but, so far as this campaign is concerned, they are not more thoroughly disposed of than the theories maintained by the Federal arms in the late struggle.

In all sincerity we invoke a liberal spirit to guide the organization of the conservative party. The gentlemen who have withdrawn from the Convention have demonstrated that they, at least, had no ambition in this movement beyond the desire to do it service, as best they might, whether as delegates or as simple servants of the cause. If, through their absence, any element of discord will be avoided, they will doubtless have attained their object. Then let us hope that the remaining delegates will equally ignore all personal considerations, and will apply themselves, upon broad, liberal, and national principles, to the attainment of the object for which the Convention was called. And first, they must feel that the memories of the civil strife through which we have passed should find no expression beneath the roof of that wigwam dedicated to the cause of fraternal union.

The Convention is not a tribunal before which to discuss the wrongs, the enmities, the antagonisms of the past; but an assemblage of the representatives of the people in council, gathered to give utterance to the popular will, misinterpreted and thwarted by a faction that has usurped the powers of national legislation. The voice of true patriotism will pronounce there no word designed to provoke recollections of the strife between the sections. The language of censure, even of criticism, upon the events of that unhappy war will not be heard while conservative influence controls the action of that body. And much less, in the presence of the representatives of the Southern people, will any doctrine be advanced humiliating to the South, offensive to Southern pride, or repugnant to the feelings of those who shared the fortunes of the Confederacy.

We are convinced that the Southern delegates will not be over-sensitive; that they will exhibit neither temper nor awkward susceptibility in debating questions that may reflect upon the events and results of the war; but still it is due to their position and to the interests of the Conservative cause to avoid dragging the history or the sentiments of the past into the deliberations of the Convention. Let the panegyrics upon "loyalty" and the anathemas upon "treason" be dispensed with on this occasion. Let there be no recrimination, no provocation to the expression of sectional prejudices; that the Convention, having fulfilled its mission, may in its very record rebuke radicalism by proving to the Republic that the elements of concord and union still exist, and that a Congress of the true representatives of the people, North and South, can meet and deliberate harmoniously and with a purely national spirit.

—France possesses more than one hundred public libraries, open freely to all comers, without distinction of person, rank, or country; Austria and Prussia together have nearly 90; Bavaria, 17; Belgium, 14; and other European kingdoms have a fair share. Until the passing of Mr. Ewart's act, in 1850, for enabling town councils to establish public libraries and museums, England had the unhappy pre-eminence of being without a single strictly free public library. Paris now possesses seven perfectly free public libraries, Vienna has three, and Berlin two.

—Recently, Mr. D. D. Home, after having been for some time announced to appear at the St. James Theatre, London, as "Mr. Oakley," in the *Jealous Wife*, and having withdrawn his name because the part was unsuited to him, appeared at the New Royalty Theatre, supported by a distinguished company of amateurs—Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the author of *Broken Ties*, etc., Captain Disney Roebuck, Mrs. Williams, etc. Mrs. Home assumed the character of "Henry de Neuville," in *Plot and Passion*. The house was thronged with a highly fashionable audience, but the debutant "failed."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 7, 1866.
TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In accordance with the rules the members of the UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (21 inst.) at 8 o'clock P. M., at which meeting the citizens of the different divisions present shall elect a Judge and two Inspectors to conduct the elections to be held on the following Tuesday evening.
On the fourth Tuesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each ward shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect from each—
One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Congressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention, in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.
Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.
The loyal citizens of Philadelphia, who have so nobly sustained the Government when assailed by Rebels in arms, and who are in favor of securing a permanent peace by *proper safeguards for the future*, are invited to take part in these primary elections.
The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a free people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating dogma of state rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attempted and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in defense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.
With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?
We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elections, in order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several Conventions.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, President.
ROBERT T. GILL, JOHN L. HILL, Secretaries.
8 11 8t

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 31 lmrp

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
8 6 6

OFFICE OF THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce. AUGUST 11, 1866.
On and after to-day passengers on this road will be carried through to Fairmount Park via the Schuylkill River Railway, upon payment of one fare only.
8 11 6t JAMES McFADDEN, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMER "KENNEBEC" can be chartered for EXCURSIONS, by applying to P. R. CLARK, care of Harters, Hollingsworth & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
August 9, 1866. 8 9 6t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2t

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 CHESNUT Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.
8 26 6rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street
8 24 5

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME HERVILLY, Principal
6 22 tmw4m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master.
8 13 mwf3t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1132 MARKET STREET.
5 10 §

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Hall Boilers, Brewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.
wfm§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY. RICHARD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VAULTS, No. 230 CHESNUT STREET, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to! 5 31§

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!! FLOORING! FLOORING!! 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING. 5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING. 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING. STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!! PLASTERING LATHS, AT REDUCED PRICES. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT. SEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLK. AND BDS. MAHOGANY. ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
5 22 6mrp

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS CAN SAVE TEN PER CENT. By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY, NOBLE STREET WHARF, No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.
8 11 1m

UNITED STATES BUILDER'S MILL, Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and STILES Street. OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel, 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills, all sizes, Step Boards, 4-4, 5-4.
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joist, Sills and Scantling.
Plastering Lath (English and Canals) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 7 19 1m

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia, DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22 §
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., No 103 JONES' Alley.
3 6 §

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX, No. 510 RACE Street.
12 mtbs§

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails.
"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, August 11
"CITY OF MANCHESTER".....Wednesday, August 15
"CITY OF LONDON".....Saturday, August 18
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, August 22
"EDINBURGH".....Saturday, August 25
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin.....$90 Steerage.....$30
To London.....95 To London.....34
To Paris.....105 To Paris.....40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.
8 7

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 1028 DELAWARE Avenue.
3 16

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having Vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN R. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 15 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.
Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.
This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board or Commissioners.
J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General.
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.
Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.
These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.
Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.
These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.
Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."
D. H. RUCKER, Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
8 14 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and PUDDLERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsyl

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see F . .]

CHURCH MATTERS.—Dr. Jeffery, of this city, having been invited to the Presidency of the new College at Ottawa, Kansas, tendered his resignation as Pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church. The Church has recently acted upon the resignation, and refused to accept it. The Doctor has decided to remain at his post.

The Synod to whose churches the largest number of additions, by professions of faith, has been made, is the Synod of Philadelphia. The whole number reported by its Presbyteries is 3224, being between one-fifth and one-sixth of the entire number added to the whole Church last year.

The statistics of the Reformed Dutch Church for 1866 are as follows:—One General Synod; three Particular Synods; 32 Classes (or Presbyteries); churches, 431; ministers, 407; candidates, 11; communicants, 55,917. Received last year on confession, 3120; by letter, 1885; infants baptized, 3307; adults baptized, 605. Children in Sabbath Schools, 44,414. Contributions for benevolent purposes, $241,129·55; for congregational purposes, $649,540·83. Moneys for benevolent uses under control of the several Boards—Education, in addition to the income from invested funds, $8500; Domestic Missions, $24,589·98; Building Funds, $4433·88; Mission Schools, $1157·14; Foreign Missions, $55,784·75; Publication, $2175·72.

The Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., pastor of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, has been residing for several weeks in East Concord, N. H., laboring under an affection of the throat.

The receipts of the American Board of Missions are announced to amount to $313,940 for the ten months ending June 30th.

The Philadelphia Preachers' Association have been considering the best means to obtain a larger attendance of children at public worship, and they recommend that they be allowed to sing before or after the sermon. This, it is thought, will attract children as well as their parents.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Freedmen enter upon the work of the year with fifty-seven missionaries in the field and $3000 in the treasury. There were in 1860 fourteen thousand colored members in the communion of the Old Presbyterian Church, mostly in the slaveholding States, and it is the desire of large numbers of these members to retain their connection with the General Assembly.

At a recent meeting of the American Bible Society, ten new auxiliaries were recognized—one in each of the States of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, South Carolina, Missouri, Alabama, Georgia, and three in Iowa. Grants of books were made amounting to 16,278 volumes. Additional grants were made amounting to about $1500.

The Rev. Dr. Leeds, rector of St. Peter's P. E. Church, in this city, has returned from his trip abroad, much benefited in health.

The Church of the Redemption, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, Rev. J. A. Dur borow, rector, is now being enlarged by an addition to the rear of the present structure.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—A number of these gentry had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday. Robert Davis, Daniel Burns, George Gordon, John Davis, and James Pierson were charged with being professional thieves. Detective Levy testified that he arrested Robert Davis on one of the cars at Front and Walnut streets, on the arrival of the evening train from New York, and knowing him to be a thief, locked him up.

Alderman—Do you know the other defendants?

Witness—No, I don't know any of them; I know one of them by reputation.

Alderman—Which of them?

Witness—That one, pointing to Burns.

Alderman—What is he?

Witness—I know him only by hearsay, as a thief.

Benjamin Franklin, sworn—I know Robert Davis by reputation; he is known as a professional thief; the others I saw at Ninth and Sansom streets; all were in company, and the whole were locked up; several pockets had been picked about that neighborhood; Burns is known as "Blacksmith Dan."

Jacob Smith, liquor dealer, sworn—I had my pocket picked at Ninth and Sansom streets, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, of a porte mounaie, containing from $22 to $24. These men (defendants) were in the crowd.

The Alderman said he would hold Burns, Gordon, John Davis, and Pierson on the charge of larceny, and commit them at the same time as professional thieves for ninety days. Davis said there was no evidence to show that he was a professional thief. Alderman—The best evidence in the world—you were in the company of a known thief. Robert Davis, arrested on one of the Walnut street cars, was committed on the professional thieves' law.

Two young men, who gave the names of Henry Smith and James Watson, and a lad who called himself J. Rallings, were heard at the Central Station. Detective Lamon testified that he and Officer Tryon arrested the defendants on a step at Eighth street and Girard avenue. He thought there was something not right about them. While they were coming down in a passenger car, Watson took a pocket-book out of his pocket and put it back of him on the seat. The officer handed the book to the Alderman. It contained a small sum of money.

Officer Tryon, in addition to testifying to the arrest, said that he had seen Smith before, and that he had the reputation of being a professional thief, his alias being Skinner. Both Smith and Watson said that they belong to New York; all the defendants previously heard are from New York but Burns. Smith, Watson, and Rallings were committed for a further hearing.

INQUEST IN THE RINGLER HOMICIDE.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the causes of the death of Daniel Ringler, who died on Monday last from the supposed effects of a kick received in a scuffle. The following is the evidence elicited.—Deceased was sitting on the steps of No. 909 St. John street, when Gilbert Weitman came up and spoke to him; he then turned his attention to the daughters of Ringler, who were standing close by, and said he wanted one of them for a wife. Ringler, in reply, said, "You are a married man."

"Yes," replied Weitman, "but I can throw my wife down stairs and break her neck; and I will make your daughter a second wife."

Ringler told him that he ought not to talk that way, and said:—"Do you mean to insult me?"

Some reply was made to this, which caused Ringler to get up from the step, and he and Weitman had a scuffle. Mrs. Ringler caught hold of her husband to pull him away, and he fell down, with Weitman on top of him. Before he fell Weitman was seen by one witness to kick him in the stomach; the other witness did not observe the kick. Weitman pressed with his knees on the stomach of Ringler, producing hernia, which resulted in inflammation of the bowels and caused death. This was testified to by Dr. Shapleigh.

Dr. William A. Piper, who had attended Ringler, testified that he was called in on Sunday, and that the patient died on the following day; he had been previously in an enfeebled state.

The jury rendered a verdict that Daniel Ringler came to his death of injuries received in a scuffle with Gilbert Weitman, on Sunday, August 12.

A NEW TRUCK ORDERED.—The Empire Hook and Ladder Company, of Lancaster, are having a new truck built in this city. It will be one of the finest ever built. The iron-work is to be silver-plated, and to be furnished with eight globe lights. The truck will be painted blue, with gold.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire broke out last evening in the fourth story of William B. John's broom factory, No. 246 North Delaware avenue. It originated in the bleachery, and was extinguished before it had done much damage.

FATAL RESULT.—Owen Moyer, who was injured in a coal pit at Mount Pleasant, a few weeks ago, died yesterday at the hospital.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—Carncross & Dixey's Opera House, in eleventh street, above Chesnut, has been greatly improved since its close, a few weeks since. The exterior has been entirely changed, by raising the front and placing around the top a heavy cornice. The walls have been covered with a coating of dark blue plaster, and the front beautified with modern windows, a neat balcony, new doors, and wide marble steps.

A wide vestibule fronts the main entrance in which the ticket office has been placed. From this vestibule entrance is had to the auditorium and also to the gallery by two wide stairways. The audience chamber has been entirely reutted, and the walls frescoed. New seats covered with green rep, with sofa backs, have replaced the old ones, which have been transferred to the gallery. The stage has been remodelled, and furnished with footlights sunk below the surface.

A new and beautiful proscenium has also been put up. It has heavy columns and two large figures in niches, and presents a very handsome appearance. The drop curtain, as well as most of the scenery, will be entirely new. The alterations to the stage will permit the managers to present pieces requiring intricate machinery. The improvements throughout are extensive and substantial, and will add much to the comfort of visitors to this popular place of amusement.

POLITICAL MEETING.—Last night the Johnson-Clymer Central Club met at National Guards' Hall. There was a large audience present.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell was introduced, and made the first speech. He said that this is a new era in politics, and the old issues are done away with. All the old issues—the Wilmot proviso, slavery and the fugitive slave law, the currency and internal improvement, tariff, etc.—are done away with. Let the dead bury the dead. He did not wish to discuss the new questions of the day, which would be acted on by the Convention.

He referred in feeling terms to the late war, and concluded by hoping that the Convention would adopt measures to insure perpetual harmony and union.

Major Rollins, of Missouri, spoke in eulogistic terms of the Convention, deprecated the late Rebellion, and hoped that no war measures would be now held up by factious parties. He said that a great majority of the returned warworn and wounded heroes were with him in wishing for harmony and union between the North and South.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street above Twelfth.
WILLIAM E SINN & Co.....Lessees

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY!
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 7 45
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
THIS EVENING
The powerful New scenic and Emotional Drama, in a Prologue and Four Acts
BACCARAT;
OR,
THE KNAVES OF THE PARK.
Which is produced at
A GREAT EXPENSE.
AND AFTER LONG AND CAREFUL PREPARATION,
WITH STARTLING AND NOVEL EFFECTS,
including two grand effects,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROTON
AND
THE INUNDATION.
This play will be given with
A SPLENDID AND POWERFUL CAST
NO STRANGER SHOULD QUIT THE CITY
Without visiting the NEW CHESNUT and witnessing this fine drama
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY
Orchestra 75c. Parquette 50c. Family Circle, 25c
No extra charge for reserved seats.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
SATURDAY, August 18.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 16,
Fourth night of the popular tragedian,
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
who will appear in his powerful impersonation of
CHARLES DE MOOR,
in Schiller's romantic tragedy of
THE ROBBERS;
OR, THE PARRICIDE'S DOOM.
To conclude with the musical drama of
THE SENTINEL.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR J. B. ROBERTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866,
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1 Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near L	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5 000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5 000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4 000
20 do $75 each	1 500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $3 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	35 000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	59 600
Total	$259 000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, WILLIAM S. MORSE, } Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, N. Y.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. S. Latham, M. C., Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 .06

AMUSEMENTS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with shrubbery, fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 8 16S

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOOK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 25S UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

COAL.
ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6S

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7·00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 16 6m

TO RENT.
A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED
ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT,
With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.
PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Brace Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

FINANCIAL.
$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
First Morgage Bonds.
THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6 000 000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.
Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.
The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other roads leading to the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,000 000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.
The Railroad connects with the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.
To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.
Any further inquiries will be answered at our office
JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD Street,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 8 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 S

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1S No. 114 MARKET Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·40, $1·50, $1·75.
4 16w[m] No. 21 S. EIGHTH ST. H. DIXON

SUMMER RESORTS.
CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
8 14 J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
6 28swtfm JOHN HAVENS, Proprietor of Stages.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 00 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations, leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield 7 00 A. M. and 3 15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No. 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANE Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL TO NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express due 7·05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·07.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express, due 12·07.
5·00 P. M. Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 23d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000. PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
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7 27S

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wick Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps. It prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the U. S. on receipt of 25 Cents. 9 19

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$166,000	United States 6 per cent loan 'Il...	$168 000 00
126,000	" 6 " '81...	128 160 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100.000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90.553 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,350 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15.000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7.150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5.000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40.000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30.000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,360 00
	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies. $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 69
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		56,630 37
		$1 253 630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 209 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 625 Market street.
J. F. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 12m

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPAN

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

The Declaration of Independence—The Test Applied.

AS WE anticipated, the *Age*, when brought to the test, discards the true democratic idea promulgated by JEFFERSON and the fathers of the republic, and puts in its place the modern sham notion of democracy, which is nothing more than a very absurd kind of *aristocracy*. It denies that the Declaration of Independence, when it says "all men are created equal," *means* all men. To support this view, it makes the singularly weak argument, that the main part of the Declaration being a recital of the grievances of the colonies against the mother country, the general statements in it must be taken a limited also to them. It is a sufficient reply to this that the document, on itsvery face, will admit of no such construction. Fancy the absurdity of saying, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all the people of *these Colonies* are created equal!" Jefferson, who drew up the Declaration, was a logician, and he reasoned in this case from generals to particulars. He starts out with certain truths of universal application, and self-evident in their character; and from these he descends to the particular instance of the American Colonies.

We shall enter into no attempted argument to *prove* a truth which the Fathers well asserted to be "self-evident." They said "all men," and they meant all men. The equality of any smaller number, as of the people of the Colonies, for instance, would have been in no sense "self evident," except as it sprung from the wider truth that *all men* are created equal. The Declaration of Independence was an appeal to the moral sense of the world in justification of the American Revolution. The truths enunciated in it are the fundamental truths of human rights everywhere. They were so regarded at the time. "Let it never be forgotten," was the language of those great men after the struggle was over and American independence had been achieved, "that the cause for which we have contended is *the cause of Human Nature.*" The interpretation which the *Age* gives to the Declaration is the weak invention of a later day, and of men who, while they have no faith in human rights, are still fond of mouthing the word "Democracy." They have not the boldness to say, as Judge PETTIT, of Indiana, once did, that the Declaration is a self-evident lie; but they seek to rob it of its beauty and power, and to make it self-evident nonsense.

The trouble with the *Age* politicians, as we told them the other day, is that they are *not* Democrats. They do not believe in democracy. What they *call* democracy is a sham and a cheat. They believe in libery, but it is for their own set merely. They believe in equal rights, but for favored classes only. Kings and despots have been good "democrats" after this sort. True democracy is something wider, grander, nobler than this. It believes in the rights of men by virtue of their manhood, and independent of all external circumstances and conditions. It strikes its root deep in the profound truth of the unity of the human family—a truth which lies at the bottom of our Christianity, as well as of our republicanism.

The *Age* winces at being called "pro-slavery," and then consumes a column in showing that the epithet is correctly applied. It acknowledges that it defended slavery to the last, and its spirit is unmistakably pro-slavery now. We accept it, however, as a favorable symptom that the term is beginning to be felt as odious. It shows that the progress of the times in regard to the great truths of human rights is beginning to reach even to that low plane upon which the *Age* stands.

Representative Men of the Convention.

IN looking over the list of delegates to the Convention, we notice a number of universally respected and time-honored names. We see such as ROBERT C. WINTHROP, WILLIAM C. RIVES, JOHN A. DIX, THOMAS EWING, GEORGE ASHMUN, and a host of like gentlemen, for every one of whom we have the highest respect. They are men who have secured reputations, are men of approved ability, but are also men who are utterly incapable of grasping the situation, and acting up to the requirements of the times. Thirty years ago they were live men; they were powerful in the political world; they lived in the atmosphere of action, and by their position proved themselves capable of being leaders and directors of public sentiment. But to-day they are fossilized in their views.

They are still highly respectable, and against them no man dare breathe a word of reproach; but then they are political Rip Van Winkles. They fell asleep at the time the Whig party died, and they have just woke up. Their views are the views of the Whig *regime*. They fail to perceive that the old times have passed away, and that a new time has dawned, and, clinging to the dogmas of the past, they are perfectly unable to cope with new issues, and had better have remained in retirement. They fought a good fight in their day, but their day is gone; their opportunity is past, and to once more reappear upon the stage is like the return of old JOE GRIMALDI, who sought to perform his active antics while seated in a cripple's chair. The remembrance of their past records will secure for them the sympathy of their audience, but influence they have none. We do not say this in disparagement of these gentlemen. We hold them in the highest esteem. But younger men are needed—men who have not ideas of two decades' standing. For it is a mistake to suppose that public sentiments, like wine, are improved by age. They need to be well shaken up continually. No sediment must be allowed to accumulate, and in the quiet retirement of their homes these gentlemen have not had their views thus shaken. Hence, while much respected, and of established reputation, their names will lend no additional strength to the new political movement, but will tend rather to drag it back to those mediæval days of Southern slavery and Northern subserviency.

The New Jersey Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment.

MR. JAMES M. SCOVEL has by his late letter to Governor WARD, pledged himself to support the Constitutional amendment, and we are convinced that he will keep his word. He has seen the feeling among the people, and time having cooled his personal feeling, he is willing to do his whole duty so far as the party which elected him is concerned. The following letter will show the feeling among the people:—

NEW YORK CITY, August 14

Hon. J. M. SCOVEL—My Dear Sir:—Though a stranger to you personally, I cannot resist the impulse which prompts me to profoundly thank you for your letter to Governor Ward. I have read that letter carefully, considering well the force and significance of its every sentence—yea, its every word. It is evident that you profoundly realize the importance of the adoption of the amendments by three-fourths of the states, and by New Jersey in particular, at this time. Everywhere throughout the loyal States it will be found, When voting day comes again, that the people are unalterably resolved that the proposed amendments shall become part of the fundamental law of the republic.

Every fair-minded man admits, and every truly loyal man feels, as you most forcibly express it, that the amendments are alike "just, proper, and necessary." The earlier they are adopted by the requisite three-fourths of the States, the sooner will the now disquiet and unrest of the people, South and North alike, cease, and in their place will come national tranquility, a just representation of all the States, strength to our national securities and exclusion from power of the more guilty and dangerous of the fomenters of treason and rebellion. With their adoption will come peace, and a peace, too, which "will come to stay;" while, on the contrary, their rejection would prove a calamity beyond estimate, continuing strife, and perpetuating a struggle which can only produce as fruits, future and steadily increasing inequalities, animosities, alienations, and divisions.

The Philadelphia Convention meets to-day, and the motley gathering there is presumed by President Johnson to represent the people. That Convention will doubtless practically resolve that the adoption of the amendments ought to be defeated.

I am among those of his true friends who have still faith in President Johnson—faith in his honesty, patriotism, in his devoted Unionism, and his sincere desire to do right. I am yet confident that no man was ever worse advised, gave heed to more unsafe counsels; and no President not even Tyler and Fillmore, was so greatly and fatally deceived. He will certainly find out, early in November, that Mr. Thurlow Weed and his packed jury of office-holders and office-seekers of the North, with Copperheads and Rebels, are not a safe reflex of the verdict of the people.

I am just in from a flying trip of two weeks among the yeomanry of Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and never have I seen such a feeling abroad in the land.

Your timely letter will be read by tens of thousands, and your name will become a household word at thousands of firesides, where else it had never been spoken.

Heaven grant that Governor Ward may early respond to your urgent appeal, and that New Jersey, as she was before among the last, may now be among the first to respond to the wants and necessities of the nation.

Her verdict at this juncture would be everywhere accepted as evidence of ultimate and complete success, and would do more to harmonize differences, by producing confidence in an early and satisfactory solution of the problem of reconstruction, than a thousand Philadelphia Conventions.

Very truly yours, etc. A. N. COLE.

Hon James M. Scovel, Camden, N. J.

—Under these circumstances, we deem it at least a debatable question, whether a special session of the New Jersey Legislature had not better be called. We disclaim any wish to interfere with or dictate to Governor WARD. He is fully able, and sufficiently patriotic to judge what is best. His position is better fitted for feeling the pulse of the State than is ours. But we can see no harm which would result did he decide to call it together. It will not necessarily imply that the State is not going to be secured next fall. It will merely declare that, as the Union party in New Jersey has triumphed after a bitter contest, it is the right to make use of its victory. The Constitutional amendment arose during its term of office, and it is its privilege to decide upon it. So far, through the error of Mr. SCOVEL, it has not secured those rewards to which it is entitled. Treachery and a change of a few votes may lose it the ensuing election. Such an event is possible, but not probable. Would it not be easier to gain our spoils now, when they are within our grasp, rather than risk another battle before we appropriate them?

The Fate of the Constitution of North Carolina.

YESTERDAY we asked the delegates from North Carolina to the Convention, whether the State had not rejected the amended Constitution. We append a letter received from Mr. MANLY, one of the delegates, in which he tacitly acknowledges that the Constitution was defeated, but goes into an explanation of the cause. He says:

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

THE TELEGRAPH is mistaken in supposing that the rejection of the new Constitution of the State of North Carolina by the people will have any effect upon ordinances or laws passed by the Convention or Legislature of that State for abolishing slavery or the slave code, or for the extension of freedmen's rights.

Everything which has been done in these matters by North Carolina exists and will continue to exist, irrespective of the vote on the new Constitution. The point submitted and decided by that vote was whether a new draft, embodying amendments already made in respect to slavery, and other proposed amendments not affecting the condition of the blacks, should be adopted.

If the Constitution has been rejected, that rejection has no other operation than to decline adopting the new draft with the other amendments proposed, and leaves all loyal and rational amendments heretofore made and everything done in relation to the black race untouched. M. E. MANLY,

One of the North Carolina delegation in the National Union Convention.

—We do not pretend to know as much about North Carolina affairs as a resident of that State, but if the reason given be correct, then the State is acting most absurdly. If all this discussion is over a new draft, which embodies no new ideas, we feel a sincere pity for the time wasted. We have not seen a copy of the new law, but we feel confident that it must embody some additional provisions, else why the opposition made by the Rebels and the support given it by loyalists? And if it is nothing but a verbal change, why has its defeat been so carefully concealed? We think there is something behind all this secrecy, but are gratified anyhow to have some definite information on the subject. From the letter, we may safely infer that the Constitution, be its principles what they may, has been defeated in the State. From Mr. MANLY'S letter we deduce the conclusion that the new Constitution is an official legalizing of the acts performed immediately after the subjugation of the Rebellion; and the people by its rejection have declared, as far as they are concerned, that the laws abolishing slavery and the black code have not their approbation.

The New Orleans Riot—Testimony of a United States Officer.

A DISTINGUISHED Federal officer, high in command in New Orleans, mentions in a private letter to a gentleman in this city, that the investigations now being made with reference to the late riot in that city confirm previous accounts from Union sources of the guilt of the Rebel police. None of the policemen were killed, and only a few were wounded. On the other hand, the number of Union men murdered reaches to forty, while about two hundred were wounded. He says that the only safety for Union men there now is in the presence of the military.

Massachusetts and South Carolina.

Our Wigwam politicians are felicitating themselves extensively over the fact that the Massachusetts delegation and the South Carolina delegation walked into the Convention at its opening arm in arm. Even Mr. DOOLITTLE, with his usual profundity, thinks, or says he does, that if *that sight* could only have been witnessed by the people of Massachusetts, it would instantly have worked a complete revolution in their political sentiments.

Now, we must confess, it produced a very pretty stage-effect to see these gentlemen walk into the Convention in this loving and amiable style, and it showed considerable skill on the part of the managers to open the performances in so moving a manner. But we cannot help reminding our political wire-pullers of the Wigwam that it is no *new* thing to find a certain class of Massachusetts politicians walking arm in arm with those of South Carolina. It used to be done at every Democratic Convention, even when South Carolina was imprisoning Massachusetts seamen and mobbing her commissioners sent to test the constitutionality of South Carolina's laws. Heaven knows we should be glad to see Massachusetts and South Carolina in perfect accord, but it will require something more to accomplish it than a Wigwam promenade between a lot of Massachusetts doughfaces and South Carolina ex-Rebels. Massachusetts is not represented in the Wigwam. Some men are there who live within her boundaries, but the brain, the heart, the sentiment, the moral power of Massachusetts are not represented there. Messrs. ORR and COUCH may perambulate up and down the Wigwam till doomsday, and it will mean nothing except a political by-play, unless the *fundamental ideas* which inform the structure of society in their respective States can be brought into living sympathy and accord.

The great problem before our country for solution is well typified by these two States, and we wish that our Wigwam friends could be brought to see that it can never be solved by perambulatory performances, or spread-eagle speeches, or convivial conferences. The problem in our country is *to do away with the antagonism between aristocracy and democracy*, and to realize the true democratic idea in the whole structure of our society. Now look at Massachusetts and South Carolina. Massachusetts is a true Commonwealth. Its people stand on a perfect equality before the law. It is a State modelled after and fully realizing the true American idea of a State.

South Carolina, on the other hand, is an oligarchy. The minority rules instead of the majority. The masses of the people are disfranchised. They are subject to taxation without representation. They are forced to obey laws which they have no voice in making. There is no equality before the law. Her society is composed of privileged classes and oppressed classes. Her whole structure and framework of government is vitally *antagonistic* to the true American idea of a State.

Still more, South Carolina having just been suppressed in a violent and long continued attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, in which attempt she voluntarily seceded from the Union and abandoned her relations to her sister States, now demands to be readmitted, not upon terms of equality, but upon those of superiority. *She asks that each of her voters may have two and one-half times as much power in all national affairs as a voter in Massachusetts.* She asks for *five* representatives in Congress, when her voters only entitle her to *two*. In short, she demands that her oligarchical form of government shall give her voters two and a half times the power in the nation that they are fairly entitled to wield.

Now does Mr. DOOLITTLE suppose that antagonisms like these, going to the very foundations of things, can be reconciled by the pretty promenades of Messrs. ORR and COUCH on the floor of his Wigwam? Is that the extent of his political sagacity? Is that the lesson he has learned from our past history?

The instinctive intelligence of the American people tells them that this antagonism between democracy and aristocracy in our country must cease. They have sacrificed three hundred thousand lives to make it cease. They are not now, through political chicanery, to be defrauded of the just victory they have won. The democratic republican idea triumphed on the battle-field, and it must triumph in the halls of legislation. Our Wigwam politicians, in the name of peace and union and good-will, are in truth doing all they can to perpetuate antagonism and discord. They would lay up for our children, and perhaps for ourselves, a repetition of the terrible struggle through which we have just passed. So intent are they on political power that they would keep alive in the body politic an element of strife and discord, which is as sure to work out disaster and convulsion as any physical cause is to produce its natural effect.

RECENT, BUT NOT NEW.—We have had laid on our desk a little pamphlet by Mr. HENRY FLANDERS, entitled "Observations on Reconstruction," which is a thirty-two paged attack on Congress and its policy. It must not be inferred, however, that Mr. FLANDERS throws any new light on the subject. The great body of the work is composed of pointless poetry and lengthy extracts from Count de GOLNEAU. A copy of the Civil Rights bill is also added.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6mdp

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
August 14, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
8 15 19t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the

Union League of Philadelphia,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

By order of the Board of Directors.

8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 16

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FALL, 1866.

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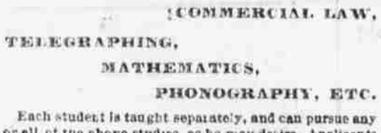

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Bounty Bill just passed gives all soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before the expiration of said term of service on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. Widows, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the above extra one hundred dollars.

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EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

Napoleon's Rhine Frontier Demand Withdrawn.

Prussia Realizing Her Conquests and Perfecting Her Annexation.

The Queen of Hanover "Requested" to Leave Her Kingdom.

Austria Negotiating with the Hungarians.

The Turks Marching to the Frontier of Greece.

Canadian Confederation Arranged in England.

The Markets and Marine News of Wednesday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

Movements of the Imperial Family.

PARIS, August 14.—Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has gone from the city on a visit to Switzerland. The Emperor Napoleon will go from the Tuileries to the camp at Chalons on Saturday.

French News from Turkey.

The *Patrie* of this evening publishes a telegram from Constantinople, dated on the 11th instant, stating that the Turkish Government has resolved to send fresh forces to the frontiers of Greece. Some of the troops will also go on the 12th (next day) for the Gulf of Volo.

Rhine Frontier Demand Withdrawn.

PARIS, August 15, noon.—It is reported to-day, on good authority, that the French Government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

PRUSSIA.

A New Ruler for Hanover.

BERLIN, August 14.—General Vorst Rhetz has been appointed, by the King of Prussia, Governor-General of Hanover.

The mission of Prince Yestenburg is said, in substance, to be to inform the Queen of Hanover that her further stay in the capital of the late kingdom will be attended with much inconvenience to her own interests, the avoidance of which should be desirable to herself.

Bavaria Still in Danger.

The war against Bavaria may be renewed by Prussia after the expiration of the armistice, on the 22d of this month, should no change take place in the aspect now existing in the meantime.

Affairs in the Annexed Territory.

Herr von Patow has been appointed Chief of Direction of Civil Affairs on the part of Prussia in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Nassau, the city of Frankfort, and Upper Hesse.

Financial Measures and Indemnity.

In the upper House of the legislative chambers the Prussian Minister of Finance has introduced a bill of indemnity for the Government for all financial acts done by the executive in seeming violation of the national Budget laws from the year 1862 to the present time.

He also proposes to appropriate fifty-four millions of thalers for the expenses of the current year, accompanied by a credit bill of sixty millions of thalers.

The Prussian Government has abandoned the idea of making a new loan, as it finds the issue of Treasury notes the most expedient way of meeting the current expenditure. More ample financial powers may, however, be required by the Government, as peace has not yet been concluded.

Reannexation in the South.

BERLIN, August 15—P. M.—A Council of State is holding sittings in this capital and engaged in the consideration of the question of the reannexation of the States of Southern Germany to the Germanic Confederation.

THE DUCHIES.

Appeal to the People of Schleswig.

FLENSBURG, August 14.—The President of the national party has issued an appeal to the people of Schleswig, calling on them to willingly acquiesce in the rule of Prussia. The national party is the only party favorable to Denmark, and has demanded foreign intervention in the affairs of the late Duchies.

AUSTRIA.

Negotiations with Hungary.

VIENNA, August 14.—The recent negotiations which took place between the Austrian Government and the Hungarian leaders are not permitted to be published. The Empress of Austria, who has lately been staying in Pesth, Hungary, has gone from that city to Vienna.

SWITZERLAND.

Relief of the Frontier Guard.

BERNE, August 14.—All the Swiss troops lately employed in the duty of guarding the frontier line, between Switzerland and Italy, have been disbanded.

Neutral Caution.

The exportation of horses from Switzerland is still prohibited.

The Tyrol News.

The Austrian headquarters in the Tyrol are fixed at Borgo, having been removed from Primolano.

ENGLAND.

Canadian Confederation.

LONDON, August 15, Noon.—It is announced to-day that the plans for the confederation of the British provinces of North America have been definitely arranged by the Government.

A Railroad Loan.

The statement is also made that the terms for a loan from the Government for the building of an inter-colonial railroad from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to a point of connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, have been settled.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—The American ship *John Patten*, Captain Hill, which left Savannah, Georgia, on the 17th of July, for Liverpool, has arrived at that port. She reports the loss of her main and mizzen masts by lightning.

The British ship *Suzanne*, Captain Curry, from St. John, New Brunswick, has also arrived.

SPAIN.

Improvement in the Treasury.

MADRID, August 14.—The Madrid Government has already paid twenty millions of reals on account of the debt due to the Bank of Spain. Large amounts of bullion are arriving in Madrid from the provinces.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 14, P. M.—Money is much easier on the Stock Exchange. The Bank of England rate of discount will undoubtedly be reduced from 10 to 8 per cent. this week. Consols to-day are quoted at 88½. United States 5-20 bonds are selling at 68½. Illinois Central Railroad bonds are quoted at 75½. Erie Railroad bonds are quoted at 43½.

LONDON, August 15, Noon.—Consols are quoted at 88¼ for money.

United States 5-20s are quoted at 68¼.

LONDON, August 15, P. M.—The following are the official quotations on the London Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day:—Consols for money, 87¼; United States 5-20s, 68; Illinois Central shares, 75; Erie Railway shares, 42¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 14.—The Bourse is firmer. Rentes are quoted at 69½.

LIVERPOOL COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.—LIVERPOOL, August 14 P. M.—In the Liverpool cotton market the sales to-day amounted to ten thousand bales. The market is steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 15.—The cotton market is firm and prices rather higher. The sales to day were 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted at 16½d. The breadstuffs market is firm.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*)

THE FRUIT SEASON.—During the spring months and the earlier part of summer, the markets are generally more or less heaped with tropical fruits. The banana and the pineapple alike tempt the eye and the palate with their luscious richness. Vessels bring large cargoes of these fruits, from the West Indies, principally. Oranges and lemons and cocoanuts are also generally very plenty in these months, and form the source of a very profitable trade for our coasting vessels, which take down our staples, and bring back the tropical fruits in return. But rich as are these fruits, they are immediately crowded out of our markets when the fruit season commences here, and our own fruits ripen and are brought into market.

With all due respect for the sunny South and the torrid regions, the fruits of our more temperate region compare very favorably with them in numbers and quality. Even now, as the season is just opening, the markets are enriched with the most delicious peaches and apples, and the melons are fast coming to perfection, and the most dull and unappreciative palate is sorely tempted by the piles of luscious fruit. Indeed, the temperate zones are peculiarly blessed in their vegetable products. In spring and earlier summer, we have our strawberries, those princes of berries; the whortle berry, and a number of others that just die out in time for the earlier fruits, the cherries, etc., which, in their turn, give place to the more solid and substantial fruits, the peach, apple, plum, apricot, etc.

The peaches this year do not appear to be as plenty, or of as good quality as they have usually been in past seasons. There is a general complaint of their scarcity in the States of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, which generally supply our markets with immense quantities of this splendid fruit. Unfortunately, this season they are smaller, and appear as if the severe weather early in the spring, and the heat and dry weather of the summer, have stunted them. For weeks we have seen the unripe peach bullets on the streets, notwithstanding the presence of the cholera in our midst. As a necessary consequence of peaches getting plentier, the price is going down day by day, and they will soon be obtainable by all.

Almost the same remarks apply to the apple, and its kindred fruit the pear. They generally make their appearance about the same time as the peach, although they last longer. There may usually be seen in our markets and among our streets some splendid specimens of the earlier varieties. The greenings and the small, sweet early varieties are now quite plenty and of good quality. Pears are also in profusion. The best varieties of these fruits are those which ripen later—the pippins, the bell-flowers, etc., etc.

Of these fruits which ripen later in the summer and fall, the most delicate and palatable are generally ripened in the houses, and of course from the expense of raising, and the consequent scarcity, are above the reach of the general mass. We may see the most splendid specimens of grapes of the rarest varieties, plums, apricots, and nectarines at our principal restaurants; but, with the exception perhaps of the plum, they have not appeared in the markets.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—About twenty-five minutes before two o'clock this morning, the police were alarmed by an explosion in the neighborhood of Front and Dock streets. The report was heard for quite a distance, and search was made around diligently, but for some time without success. The officer on the beat could not have been more than sixty yards from the spot where the explosion took place, but saw nobody and nothing to fix the exact locality. After considerable search it was discovered to be in the counting-house of Mr. Evans, which is situated in the centre of the building No. 252 South Front street, running from Front street to Dock.

The explosion blew the glass out of the skylight of the office and burst open the outer door of the safe. The thieves, alarmed at the noise of the explosion, decamped, having secured nothing for their trouble. There was nothing in the safe at the time of any value, and the men did not think it worth while to look into it any further. The thieves escaped, and, from appearances, they must have been well acquainted with the building. The lock of the cellar door was pried open, and the thieves had to traverse a long and complicated passage to get into the counting-house.

MISS DINAH MARIA MULOCH.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut street, announce that they will publish to-day, Miss Muloch's last and greatest work:—"A Woman's Thoughts About Woman." With a master hand this accomplished writer describes the joys, sorrows, trials, and perplexities of her sex in a beautiful series of legends. Woman's superiority over all creation in all that is delicate, lovable, beautiful, and grand in the world, is told in a forcible, true, and attractive manner. This great work has been published at a popular price, and in the usual excellent style of the Petersons.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.—It gives us pleasure to notice the business enterprise evinced by the firm of Kneass & Co., who have just moved into their new store, No. 631 Market street. In the line of Saddlery and Harness there is probably no greater inducements in the city. Their store, indeed, is well worth a visit, from the efficient management of the business, and the elegant assortment of articles always on hand at the lowest market rates.

CURIOUS OPTICAL DISCOVERIES.—Among the recent discoveries of modern science, we read of an instrument which will enable any one to see the inside of his own eyes; and it it could help people to see the inside of their own heads, and the quantity of brains therein, we apprehend that there would be less conceit in the world. Some Englishman has likewise discovered that a scene, or picture, shows to much more advantage if you view it with your eyes upside down, so that a man of true artistic feeling, when he wishes to contemplate a beautiful landscape, will always choose to stand on his head, or hang himself by the feet from a tree-branch. We cannot judge whether it is best to turn your eyes inside out or upside down, but we know that it is making good use of them to inspect the splendid stock of

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

MANY HAVE WONDERED why, in this enlightened century, when every science has advanced to almost perfection, some one, actuated by a desire to promote the health and welfare of his fellow-beings, has not given to the world a medicine which will prove efficacious in the cure of those most painful diseases, viz:—Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. To such we would say that at last a remedy has been found in *DR. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP*. It only requires a trial to prove its unlimited success. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

HOME AGAIN—MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—After an absence from home for the purpose of rest, Dr. S. W. Beckwith and wife have resumed their duties at No. 1220 Walnut street. Those desirous of using the pleasant and strengthening treatment of Electricity, as applied to disease, can now make application. For the last two years we have, by our new discoveries, been effecting some of the most astonishing cures on record of cancers, tumors, dyspepsia, rheumatism, lung diseases, and general affections of the respiratory and digestive organs, together with other chronic diseases. Those desiring a circular containing a description of the treatment, references, certificates of cures, etc., with other interesting information for the afflicted, can have them by application at the office, or by letter. Consultation free.

DR. Beckwith will be at home hereafter to attend to the ladies' department.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative in connection with Jayne's Sanative Pills. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system; the Sanative Pills cleanse the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

PETER COOPER, George Peabody, and Matthew Vassar, are justly placed high on the world's Roll of Honor, on account of their munificent contributions to the public good. The name of Dr. Marsden should be inserted on the same roll, for the introduction of his *VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS*, which have saved many of his fellow-citizens from long and weary days and nights of sickness. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

ANOTHER LION COMING! or rather a Boness, in the person of EMMA, Queen of the Sandwich Islands. Rooms have already been engaged at the Continental Hotel, which has held so many of the Lions of the Day, including the celebrated Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., located under the Continental.

MUSHROOM PERFUMES.—Of the swarm of inferior perfumes got up to compete with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," scarcely even the memory remains. They are literally forgotten, while the sales of that *ne plus ultra* of all fragrance constantly increases.—*Winslow Herald.*

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Fwelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third st.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

OLIVER—McFALL.—On the 14th instant, by Rev. W. Sterrett, Mr. JOHN OLIVER, of Indiana, to Miss MARY C. B. McFALL, of this city.

CARRIGUES—CONDY.—On the 14th instant, in the Arch Street M. E. Chapel, by the Rev. E. A. Fernley, Pastor of Nazareth M. E. Church, FRANKLIN C. CARRIGUES to EMMA J. CONDY, all of this city.

DIED.

ELLIS.—On Third-day, the 14th instant, THOMAS B. ELLIS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 803 N. Seventh street, on Sixth-day, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOOD.—On the 15th instant, Miss ELIZA A. HOOD, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her residence, No. 742 Sansom street, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M.

RICE.—On the 13th instant, of consumption, Mr. SAMUEL RICE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 722 Richmond street, on Friday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Palmer's Ground.

VOGEL.—On the 14th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Balthazar Vogel, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1239 Ash street, above Girard avenue, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. Ann's Church, Fort Richmond. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. ANNA WILSON, wife of Mr. William Wilson, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 211 Wood street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DUNG DRIVERS, TAP BORERS, SUGAR Gimlets, Cotton Samplers, Bale Hooks, Ham Tryers, Cheese Tasters, Box Chisels, Mallets and Scrapers, and other Store Tools, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOLDING HAT AND COAT RACKS FOR travellers' use, can be put into a small paper box; also several other styles of Portable Glass and Clothes Racks, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A WATCHMAN'S RATTLE IS THE BEST means of alarm for a family to use; it is always understood to be a call for assistance. For sale, with a variety of Bells, Pocket Rifles, and other securities against depredators at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
A. Imbur Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOEN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7s

THE WEBER PIANO FORTE

Is every where acknowledged the

BEST PIANO MADE.

It is used by the Conservatory of Music in New York, and is endorsed by the leading artists and the principal Journals of the country.

WAREROOMS,
No. 429 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK.
8 13 Ct

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Parian marble. Sold at No. 76 South SEVENTH street. 7 31 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

AGENT FOR
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
S. E. Cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
8 4 stuth 1mo

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only [illegible] over manufactured in Philadelphia

The Best in the Market.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf.

[illegible] 611

Factory, S.E. corner [illegible] WALLACE Streets

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large and [illegible] variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at REDUCED PRICES, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN DAMASK PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, [illegible]

C. S. GUSTINE,
815 S. E. corner SECOND and VINE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

During the Summer months we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the [illegible] Establishment,
2 16 5p [illegible] and North SECOND Street

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Picture, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15§

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLERY AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY AND ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

KNEASS, MEEKER & CO.,

SADDLERY HOUSE,

No. 631 MARKET STREET,

HARNESS HOUSE,

No. 630 MERCHANT STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, [illegible] conditions.
HARNESS from $15 to $600 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Silks, Webbs, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Horse-clothing, Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Wagon Whips, Wood Surcups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Brushes, etc.

We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the trade generally, to our large, cheap and varied stock.

9 9 6mrp KNEASS, MEEKER & CO.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

KNEASS & CO.

(Late of the firm of KNEASS & Mears & Co.),

HAVING MOVED INTO THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 631 MARKET Street,

ABOVE SIXTH,

Invite purchasers and the trade generally to examine their Stock, which is unsurpassed for variety in the Union, and compare their prices with other establishments.

Our motto is to keep the best assortment with our goods.

8 16 3rp

STEIGELMEIER, HOFFMAN, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their recently patented

SELF-ADJUSTING SKIRT SKELETON,

which, by their new and improved method of clasp, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very essential in the prevention of [illegible].

The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a child may set it.
2d. Freedom from all danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Gate, Fence, Table, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a [illegible] by alarming the inmates, neighbors, or [illegible].
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, to female [illegible] especially when articles of great value are [illegible].
6th. It is a [illegible] to travellers to fasten on chance doors.
7th. Its cost [illegible] and not liable to get out of order.

DIRECTIONS [illegible] WITH EVERY IN-[illegible].

We have [illegible] at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, [illegible] and it cannot be got cheaper of [illegible] agents. For further particulars [illegible]

STEIGELMEIER, HOFFMAN, VOIGT & CO.,
No. 1 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.

We will [illegible] to any part of the country on receipt of [illegible] and 25 cents extra for postage.

Country [illegible] 6 25 3m

KLINE'S

TILLOUGHBY'S,

MASON'S,

LYMAN'S,

PATENT

AIR-TIGHT

SELF-SEALING

FRUIT JARS.

Of the above Jars we call the attention of our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the

LOWEST

Market Price.

S. J. FEIDENER,

8 15 1m No. [illegible] Street, Philadelphia

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,

POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!

NO CURE, NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia, suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.
Robert Toole, No. 430 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL CURE OF R. FITLER, No. 32 S. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford, suffered 11 years; Cured by one bottle of Dr Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
Ever known. Mr. Joseph Staples, Andalusia, suffered a life time. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 ws

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IS ALL CASES BENEFICIAL, IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF, or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All consultations free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Locklay etc.

2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. Hoarse Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. These latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).

6. Uterine Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

MRS. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—The diseased, and all interested, are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1072 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 60 North Fourth Street; Robert Work, No. 51 North Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Palsone, Third and Chesnut streets; Edward McGarge, all of this city. A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandenkiff, Odessa, Del.; S. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office or by letter.

All letters addressed to

DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
8 9 12t cp No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE

BY

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon,

47 Rue Richelieu, Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable, it is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD-LIVER OIL.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is immensely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular pains, and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXIONS.

DR. LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, in liquid colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures

CHLOROSIS,
PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANÆMIA.

The majority of the academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron, to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions over-work, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CUBA IVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

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IMPORTERS OF TEAS,

Have taken the Store

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Chapman's former store, where they have opened and in masse stock of the purest

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES,

Which they will sell at the very lowest market prices,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Only the best and purest goods sold.

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Of an article under any circumstances.

ALL OUR COFFEES ROASTED

Without water, lard, or grease.

The best at 30 and 35 cts Oolong Tea in the country.

Try the Tea Mixture of the American Tea Company, the most delicious in the country, at $1 25.

The very best uncolored Japanese Teas at 81 00, 81 25, and 81 50.

The best and purest roasted Rio Coffee, at 30 cents; the very best imported, 35 cents.

The best and purest Lagnayra, Java, and Jamaica Coffees in the country.

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THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop,

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AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF

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STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The weak, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any one may have become enfeebled in his functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Enunciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way frustrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No.

MODERN ECCENTRICS.

JACK ADAMS, THE ASTROLOGER.

Among the celebrities of Clerkenwell Green was Jack Adams; his nativity was calculated by Partridge, who affirmed that he was born on the 3d of December, 1625, and that he was so great a *natural* or simpleton as to be obliged to wear long coats, besides other marks of stupidity; and that the parish not only maintained him, but allowed (a nurse to attend him to preserve him from harm. Allusion is made to him in a satirical ballad of 1655:—

"Jack Adams sure was pawet (poet) by the vein."

And in the *Wits; or Sport Upon Sport*, 1682, we read of his visit to the Red Bull playhouse, where "Simpleton, the smith, appearing on the stage with a large piece of bread-and-butter, Jack Adams, knowing him, cried out, "Cuz, Cuz, give me some," to the great pleasure of the audience. Ned Ward thus mentions his celebrity:—

"What mortal that has sense or thought
Would strip Jack Adams of his coat?
Or who would be by friends deceived
To wear a badge he would avoid?"

Jack Adams became a conjuror and professor of the celestial sciences at Clerkenwell Green; he was "a blind buzzard, who pretended to have the eyes of an eagle." He was chiefly employed in horary questions, relative to love and marriage; and knew, upon proper occasions, how to soothe and flatter the expectations of those who consulted him, as a man might have much better fortune from him for five guineas than for the same number of shillings. He affected a singular dress, and cast horoscopes with great solemnity. When he failed in his predictions he declared that the stars did not absolutely perform, but powerfully incline, and threw the blame upon wayward and perverse fate. He assumed the character of a learned and cunning man, but was not otherwise cunning than as he knew how to overreach those credulous mortals who were as willing to be cheated as he was to cheat them, and who relied implicitly upon his art. Mr. Warner says:—"A short time after we removed into the house (No. 7 Clerkenwell Green) two young women applied to have their fortunes told. Upon being informed they were under some mistake, one expressed great surprise, and stated that was the place she always came to, and she thought some of Mr. Adams' family always resided there. This was the first time I ever heard anything of Jack Adams. Several familiar applications were made by other persons, and we afterwards learnt that it had been occupied by persons of that profession for many years, and they generally went by the name of Adams."

In an old print we have Jack Adams in a fantastic dress, with a tobacco-pipe in his girdle, standing at a table on which lies a horn-book and "Poor Robin's Almanack." On one shelf is a row of books: and on another several boys' playthings, particularly tops, marbles, and a small drum. Before him is a man genteelly dressed, presenting five guineas: from his mouth proceeds a label inscribed, "Is she a princess?" This is meant for Carleton, who married the pretended German princess. Behind him is a ragged slatternly woman, who has also a label in her mouth, with these words, "Sir, can you tell my fortune?" In "Poor Robin's Almanack" for 1785, are these lines:—

"Now should I choose to invoke a muse,
Muses are fickle madams;
Else I could go my poem through,
Ere you could say *Jack Adams*."

In the City of London library is an original print of Jack Adams, and a copy by Caulfield.

LADY ARCHER.

This lady, formerly Miss West, lived to a good age—a proof that cosmetics are not so fatal as some would have us suppose. Nature had given her a fine aquiline nose, like the princesses of the House of Austria, and she did not fail to give herself a complexion. She resembled a fine old wainscoted painting, with the face and features shining through a thick incrustation of copal varnish.

Her ladyship was for many years the wonder of the fashionable world, envied by all the ladies of the Court of George the Third. She had a well-appointed house in Portland Place. Her equipage was, with her, a sort of scenery. She gloried in milk-white horses to her carriage; the coachman and footman wore very snowy liveries; and the carriage was lined with silks of a tint to exhibit her complexion to advantage.

Alexander Stephens, amongst whose papers was found this account of Lady Archer, tells us that he recollected to have seen Mrs. Robinson (the *Perdita* of the Prince of Wales' lock) go far beyond all this in the exuberance of her genius, with a yellow lining to her landau, with a black footman, to contrast with her beautiful complexion and fascinating figure, and thus render both more lovely. Lady Archer lived at Barn Elms Terrace, and her house had the most elegant ornaments and draperies to strike the senses, and yet powerfully address the imagination. She could give an insinuating interest to the scenes about her. Her kitchen garden and pleasure grounds, of five acres—the Thames flowing in front, or up a portion of the estate—the apartments decorated in the Chinese style, and opening into hot-houses stored with fruits of the richest growth, and green-houses with plants of great rarity and beauty, and superb couches and draperies, effectively placed, rendered her home a sort of elysium of luxury.

COLLEY CIBBER'S DAUGHTER.

This unfortunate person was the youngest child of Colley Cibber, and married a singer named Charke. There seems to have been a touch of insanity, certainly there was no power of self-control, in this poor woman. From her childhood she had been wild, wayward, and rebellious; self-taught, as a boy might be, and with nothing feminine in her character or pursuits. With self-assertion, too, she was weak enough to be won by a knave with a sweet voice, whose cruel treatment drove his intractable wife to the stage, where she failed to profit by her fine opportunities. Mrs. Charke loved to play male characters, and of the many, that of "Plume" was her favorite. At the Haymarket Theatre, in 1745, she played "Captain Macheath" and other masculine parts, before she attempted to pass herself off upon the world, or hide herself from it, as a man.

Dr. Doran, in his amusing book, "Their Majesties' Servants," writing of the year 1757, that of Colley Cibber's death, says:—"While the body of the Poet Laureate was being carried to Westminster Abbey, there was up a way in a street in then desolate Clerkenwell, and starving, Colley's only daughter, Charlotte Charke. Seven and twenty years before, she had just come upon the stage, after a stormy girlhood, and she had a mania for appearing in male characters on, and in male attire off the stage. By some terrible offense she forfeited the recognition of her father, who was otherwise of a benevolent disposition; and friendless, she fought a series of battles with the world, but came off in all more and more damaged. She starved with strollers, failed as a grocer in Long Acre, became bankrupt as a puppet-show proprietor in James street, Haymarket; remarried, became a widow a second time, was plunged into deeper ruin, thrown in prison for debt, and released only by the subscriptions of the lowest, but not least charitable, sisterhood of Drury Lane. Assuming male attire, she hung about the theatres for casual hire, went on tramp with itinerants, hungered daily, and was weekly cheated; but yet kept up such an appearance that an heiress fell in love with her, who was reduced to despair when Charlotte Charke revealed her story, and abandoned the place. Her next post was that of a valet to an Irish lord; forfeiting which she and her child became sausage-makers, but could not obtain a living; and then Charlotte Charke cried 'Coming, coming, sir,' as a waiter at the King's Head tavern, Marylebone. Thence she was drawn by an offer to make her manager of a company of strolling players, with whom she enjoyed more appetite than means to appease it. She endured sharp distress, again and again; but was relieved by an uncle, who furnished her with funds, with which she opened a tavern in Drury Lane, where, after a brief career of success, she again became bankrupt. To the regular stage she once more returned, under her brother Theophilus, at the Haymarket; but the Lord Chamberlain closed the house, and Charlotte Charke took to working the wires of Russell's famous puppets, in the Great Room, still existing in Brewer street. There was a gleam of good fortune for her; but it soon faded away; and then for nine wretched years, this clever but most wretched of women struggled frantically for bare existence, amongst the most wretched of strollers, with whom she endured unmitigated misery. And yet, Cibber's erring and hapless daughter contrived to reach London, where, in 1755, she published her remarkable autobiography, the details of which make the heart ache, in spite of the small sympathy of the reader for the half-mad creature. On the profits of this book, she was enabled to open, as *landlord*, a tavern at Islington; but, of course, ruin ensued; and in a hut, amid the cinder heaps and worse refuse, in the desolate fields, she found a refuge, and even wrote a novel, on a pair of bellows in her lap, by way of desk! Here she lived with a squalid handmaiden, a cat, dog, magpie, and monkey. Humbled, disconsolate, abandoned, she readily accepted from a publisher who visited her £10 for her manuscript. This was at the close of the year 1755, and I do not meet with her again till 1759, two years after her father's death, when she played 'Marplot,' in the *Busybody*, for her own benefit at the Haymarket, with this advertisement:—'As I am entirely dependent on chance for a subsistence, and desirous of getting into business, I humbly hope the town will favor me on the occasion, which, added to the rest of their indulgence, will be ever gratefully acknowledged by their truly obliged and obedient servant, Charlotte Charke.' She died on the 6th of April, 1760.

"She is said to have once given imitations of her father on the stage; to have presented a pistol at, and robbed him on the highway, and to have smacked his face with a pair of soles out of her own basket."

BUSBY'S FOLLY, AND BULL FEATHER HALL.

At Busby's Folly, a bowling-green and house of public entertainment, upon the site of the Belvedere Tavern, Pentonville, there met, on the 2d of May, 1644, a fraternity of Odd Fellows, members of the Society of Bull Feathers Hall, who claimed, among other things, the toll of all the gravel carried up Highgate Hill. In a rare tract entitled, "Bull Feather Hall, or the Antiquity of Horns amply shown," 1664, is related the manner of going from Busby's Folly to Highgate. "On Monday, being the 2d day of May, some part of the fraternity met at Busby's Folly, in Islington, where, after they had set all things in order, they thus marched out, *ordine quisque suo*—first a set of trumpets, then a controller or captain of the pioneers, with thirty or forty following him with pickaxes and spades to level the hill, and baskets withal to carry gravel. After them another set of trumpeters, and also four that did wind the horn: after them, the standard, *alias* an exceeding large pair of horns fixed on a pole, which three men carried, with pennants on each tip, the master of the ceremonies attending it with other officers. Then followed the flag, with the arms of the Society, with horned beasts drawn thereon, and this motto:—

"'To have and not to use the same,
Is not their glory but their shame.'

After this came the Mace Bearer, then the Herald-at-Arms, with the arms of the Society, the coat I cannot rightly blazon, but I remember the supporters were on one side, a woman with a whip in her hand, besides that of her tongue, with a menacing look, and underneath the motto, *Ut volo, sic jubeo;* on the other side, a man in a woful plight, and underneath him, *Patientia patimur.*" In this order they marched, attended by multitudes of people. This Club, as the tract informs us, used to meet in Chequer Yard, in Whitechapel, their president being arrayed in a crimson satin gown and a furred cap, surmounted by a pair of antlers; and on a cushion lay a corneted sceptre and crown: the brethren drank out of horn cups, and were sworn, on admission, upon a blank horn-book. They met twice a week, "to solace themselves with harmless merriment, and promote good fellowship among their neighbors."

Busby's Folly was afterwards called "Penny's Folly." Here Tucker, a high German, who had performed before their Majesties and the Royal Families, exhibited his Learned Little Horse from Lowland, who was to be seen looking out of the window, up two pair of stairs, every evening before the performance began. Curious deceptions, "Comus's philosophical performances," and the musical glasses, were also exhibited here.

ABRAHAM NEWLAND.

Abraham Newland, who was nearly sixty years in the service of the Bank of England, and whose name became a synonym for a bank-note, was one of a family of twenty-five children, and was born in Southwark in 1730. At the age of eighteen he entered the Bank service as junior clerk. He was very fond of music, which led him into much dissipation. Still, he was very attentive to business, and rose to be appointed: in 1782, he was appointed chief cashier, with a suite of rooms for residence in the Bank, and for five-and-twenty years he never once slept out of the building. The pleasantest version of his importance is contained in the famous song in the *Whims of the Day:*—

"There ne'er was a name so handed by fame,
Thro' air, thro' ocean, and thro' land,
As one that is wrote upon every bank note,
And you all must know Abraham Newland.
O, Abraham Newland!
Notified Abraham Newland.
I have heard people say, sham Abraham you may,
But you must not sham Abraham Newland.

"For fashion or arts should you seek foreign parts,
It matters not wherever you land;
Jew, Christian, or Greek, the same language they speak,
That's the language of Abraham Newland.
O, Abraham Newland!
Wonderful Abraham Newland,
Tho' with compliments cramm'd, you may die and be d—d,
If you haven't an Abraham Newland.

"The world is inclin'd to think Justice is blind,
Lawyers know very well they can view land;
But, lord, what of that, she'll blink like a bat,
At the sight of an Abraham Newland.
O, Abraham Newland!
Magical Abraham Newland!
Tho' Justice, 'tis known, can see through a millstone,
She can't see through Abraham Newland.

"Your patriots who bawl for the good of us all,
Kind souls! here like mushrooms they strew land;
Tho' loud as a drum, each proves orator mum,
If attack'd by an Abraham Newland.
O, Abraham Newland!
Invincible Abraham Newland!
No argument's found in the world half so sound,
As the logic of Abraham Newland.

"The French say they're coming, but sure they are humming,
I know what they want if they do land;
We'll make their ears ring in defense of our king,
Our country, and Abraham Newland.
O, Abraham Newland!
Darling Abraham Newland!
No tricolor, no elf, not the devil himself,
Shall e'er rob us of Abraham Newland."

In 1807 he retired from the office of chief cashier, after declining a pension. He had hitherto been accustomed, after the business at the Bank, in his department had closed and he had dined moderately, to order his carriage and drive to Highbury, where he drank tea at a small cottage. Those who lived in that neighborhood long recollected Newland's daily walk, hail, rain, or sunshine, along Highbury Place. It was said that he regretted his retirement from the Bank; but he used to say that not for £20,000 a year would he return. He then retired to No. 38 Highbury Place. His health and strength declined, it is said, through the distress of mind brought upon him by the forgeries of Robert Aslett, a clerk in the bank, whom Newland had treated as his own son. It was well known that Newland had accumulated a large fortune—legacy hunters came about him, and an acquaintance sent him a ham as a present; but Newland despised the mercenary motive, and next time he saw the donor he said, "I have received a ham from you; I thank you for it," said he; but (raising his finger in a significant manner) added, "I tell you it won't do, it won't do."

Newland had no extravagant expectations that the world would be drowned in sorrow when it should be his turn to leave it; and he wrote this ludicrous epitaph on himself shortly before his death:—

"Beneath this stone old Abraham lies,
Nobody laughs, and nobody cries,
Where he's gone, and how he fares,
No one knows, and no one cares."

His physician, in one of his latest visits, found him reading the newspaper, when the doctor expressing his surprise, Newland replied, smiling:—"I am only looking in the paper in order to see what I am reading to the world I am going to." He died November 21, 1807, without any apparent pain of body or anxiety of mind, and his remains were deposited in the Church of St. Saviour, Southwark.

Newland's property amounted to £200,000, besides a thousand a year landed estates. It must not be supposed that this was saved from his salary. During the whole of his career the loans for the war proved very prolific. A certain amount of them was always reserved for the cashier's office (one Parliamentary Report names £100,000), and as they generally come out at a premium, the profits were great. The family of the Goldsmids, then the leaders of the Stock Exchange, contracted for many of these loans, and to each of them he left £500 to purchase a mourning ring. Newland's large funds, it is said, were occasionally lent to the Goldsmids to assist their varied speculations.

LISTON IN TRAGEDY.

Playgoers of the present century narrate the early *seriousness* of Liston the comedian, and his subsequent turn for tragedy; predilections which the experience of the next generation may have thrown into the shade of doubt. The facts are, however, well authenticated. Liston was lineally descended from Johan de L'Estonne, who came over with the Norman William, and had lands awarded him at Lupton Magna in Kent. The more immediate ancestors of Mr. Liston were Puritans, and his father, Habakuk, was an Anabaptist minister. At the age of nine young Liston was placed under the tuition of Rev Mr. Goodenough, whose decease was attended with these awful circumstances:—It seems that the old gentleman and his pupil had been walking out together, in a fine sunset, to the distance of three quarters of a mile west of Lupton, when a sudden curiosity took Mr. Goodenough to look down upon a chasm where a mining shaft had been lately sunk, but soon afterwards abandoned. The old clergyman, leaning over, either with incaution or sudden giddiness (probably a mixture of both), suddenly lost his footing, and, to use Mr. Liston's phrase, disappeared, and was doubtless broken into a thousand pieces. The sound of his head, etc., dashing successively upon the projecting masses of the chasm, had such an effect upon the youth Liston that a sickness ensued, and even for many years after his recovery he was not once seen so much as to smile.

The joint death of both his parents, which happened not many months after this disastrous accident, and were probably (one or both of them) accelerated by it, threw our youth upon the protection of his maternal great aunt, Mrs. Sittingbourn, whom he loved almost to reverence. To the influence of her early counsels and manners he always attributed the firmness with which, in maturer years, thrown upon a way of life commonly not the best adapted to gravity and self-retirement, he was able to maintain a serious character, untinctured with the levities incident to his profession. Ann Sittingbourn (her portrait was painted by Hudson) was stately, stiff, and tall, with a cast of features strikingly resembling those of Liston. Her estate in Kent was spacious and well wooded; and here, in the venerable solitudes of Charnwood, amid thick shades of the oak and beech (the last his favorite tree), Liston cultivated those contemplative habits which never entirely deserted him in after years. Here he was commonly in summer months to be met, book in hand—not a play-book—meditating. Boyle's "Reflections" was at one time his darling volume, which, in its turn, was superseded by Young's "Night Thoughts", which continued its hold upon him through out life. He carried it always about him; and it was no uncommon thing for him to be seen, in the refreshing intervals of his occupation, leaning against a side-scene, in a sort of Lord Herbert of Cherbury posture, turning over a pocket edition of his favorite author.

The premature death of Mrs. Sittingbourn, occasioned by incautiously burning a pot of charcoal in her sleeping chamber, left Liston, in his nineteenth year, nearly without resources. That the stage at all should have presented itself as an eligible scope for his talents, and in particular, that he should have chosen a line so foreign to what appears to have been his turn of mind, admits of explanation.

At Charnwood, then, we behold him thoughtful, grave, ascetic, from his cradle averse to flesh, meats, and strong drinks; abstemious even beyond the genius of the place; and almost in spite of the remonstrances of his great aunt, who, though strict, was not rigid; water was his habitual drink, and his food little beyond the mast and beech-nuts of his favorite grove. It is a medical fact that this kind of diet, however favorable to the contemplative powers of the primitive hermits, etc., is but ill adapted to the less robust minds and bodies of a later generation. Hypochondria almost constantly ensues, and young Liston was subject to sights, and had visions. Those arid beech-nuts, distilled by a complexion naturally adroit, mounted into a brain already prepared to kindle by long seclusions, and the fervor of strict Calvinistic notions. In the gloom of Charnwood he was assailed by illusions similar in kind to those which are related of the famous Anthony of Padua. Wild antic faces would ever and anon protrude upon his *sensorium*. Whether he shut his eyes or kept them open, the same illusions operated. The darker and more profound were his cogitations the droller and more whimsical became the apparitions. They buzzed about him, thick as flies, flapping at him, flouting at him, hooting in his ear, yet with such comic appendages, that what at first was his bane became at length his solace, and he desired no better society than that of his merry phantasmata. We shall presently find in what way this remarkable phenomenon influenced his future destiny.

On the death of Mrs. Sittingsburn Liston was received into the family of Mr. Willoughby, an eminent Turkey merchant in Birchin lane. He was more treated like a son than a clerk, though he was nominally but the latter. Different avocations, change of scene, with alternation of business and recreation, appear to have weaned him in a short time from the hypochondriacal affections which had beset him at Charnwood. Within the next three years we find him making more than one voyage to the Levant, as chief factor for Mr. Willoughby, at the Porte; he used to relate passages of his having been taken up on a suspicion of a design of penetrating the seraglio, etc.; but some of these stories are whimsical, and others of a romantic nature.

We will now bring him over the seas again, and suppose him in the counting-house in Birchin Lane, his factorage satisfactory, and all going on so smoothly that we may expect to find Mr. Liston at last an opulent merchant upon 'Change. But see the turns of destiny! Upon a summer's excursion into Norfolk, in the year 1801, the accidental sight of pretty Sally Parker, as she was then called, in the Norwich company, diverted his inclinations at once from commerce, and he became stage-struck. Happy for the lovers of mirth was it that he took this turn. Shortly after, he made his *debut* on the Norwich boards, in his twenty-second year. Having a natural bent to tragedy, he chose the part of "Pyrrhus," in the *Distressed Mother*, to Sally Parker's "Hermione." We find him afterwards as "George Barnwell," "Altamont," "Charmont," etc.; but as if nature had destined him to the sock, an unavoidable infirmity absolutely incapacitated him for tragedy. His person, at this latter period, was graceful and even commanding; his countenance set to gravity; he had the power of arresting the attention of an audience at first sight almost beyond any other tragic actor, but he could not hold it. To understand this obstacle we must go back a few years to those appalling reveries at Charnwood. Those illusions which had vanished before the dissipation of a less recluse life, and more free society, now in his solitary tragic studies, and amid the intense call upon feeling incident to tragic acting, came back upon him with tenfold vividness. In the midst of some most pathetic passages—the parting of "Jaffier" with his dying friend, for instance—he would suddenly be surprised with a fit of violent horse-laughter. While the spectators were all sobbing before him with emotion, suddenly one of those grotesque faces would peep out upon him, and he could not resist the impulse. A timely excuse once or twice served his purpose, but no audience could be expected to bear repeatedly this violation of the continuity of feeling. He describes them (the illusions) as so many demons haunting him, and paralyzing every effort. It was said that he could not recite the famous soliloquy in *Hamlet* even in private without immoderate fits of laughter. However, what he had not force of reason sufficient to overcome, he had good sense enough to turn into emolument, and determined to make a commodity of his distemper. He prudently exchanged the buskin for the sock, and the illusions instantly ceased; or, if they occurred for a short season, by their very co-operation added a zest to his comic vein; some of his most catching faces being (as he expressed it) little more than transcripts and copies of those extraordinary phantasmata.

We have now drawn Liston to the period when he was about to make his first appearance in London. These details have been condensed from a paper in the *London Magazine*, January, 1824; they are not referred to in the sketch of Liston's career, written a few days after his death, March 22, 1846, by his son-in-law, George Herbert Rodwell, the musical composer, and published in the *Illustrated London News*, March 28. There we are told that Liston was born 1776; that his father lived in Norris street, Haymarket; and that young John was educated at Dr. Barrow's Soho School, and subsequently became second master in Archbishop Tenison's School. Rodwell relates that early in his theatrical life Liston went for cheapness, by sea, to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was beaten about by adverse winds for a fortnight: provisions ran so short that Liston was reduced to his last inch of dry cheese. At Newcastle, through the above delay, he was roughly received by Stephen Kemble, the manager. Sitting in awful state in the centre of the stage, directing a rehearsal, Kemble eyed him several times before he spoke; at last he growled out, "Well, young man, you are come." Mr. Liston bowed. "Then now you may go back again! you have broken your engagement by being too late." "It's very easy to say go back," replied Liston, with one of his peculiar looks, "but here I am and here I must stay, for I have not a farthing left in the world." Kemble relented, and Liston remained at Newcastle until he came to London for good. The first comic part he ever performed was "Diggory," in *She stoops to Conquer*. He took a fancy to the character, and kept secret his intentions as to the manner he meant to play it in, and the style of dress he should wear. When he came on, so original was his whole conception of the thing, that not an actor on the stage could speak for laughing. When he came off, Mr. Kemble said:—"Young man, it strikes me you have mistaken your *forte;* there's something comic about you." "I've not mistaken my *forte*," replied Liston, "but you never before allowed me to try. I don't think myself I was made for the heavy Barons!" He first appeared in London as "Sheepface" in the *Village Lawyer*, June 10, 1805. "That Mr. Liston did really imagine he could be a tragic actor," says Rodwell, "is partly borne out by his actually having attempted 'Octavian,' in the *Mountaineers*, May 17, 1809."

Latterly he went little into society. His attention to his religious duties was always marked by devout sincerity, and his knowledge of the Scriptures was very extensive. When Liston first came to London he generally wore a pea-green coat, and was everywhere accompanied by an ugly little pug dog. This pug dog, like his master, soon made himself a favorite. go where he would, and seemed exceedingly proud that he could make almost as many laugh as could his master. The pug dog acted as Mr. Liston's *avant courier*, always trotting on before to announce his friend and master. The frequenters of the Orange Coffee House, Cockspur street, where Liston resided, used to say, laughing, "Oh, Liston will be here in a moment, for here is his beautiful pug."

MODERN ASTROLOGY—"WITCH PICKLES."

It would be an acquisition to our knowledge if some one competent to the task would collect materials for the history of the men who, within the present century, have made a profession of *judicial astrology*. Attention is occasionally drawn to the practices of itinerant fortune-tellers, many of whom still procure a livelihood. The astrologer, however, or, as he is denominated in some districts of England, more particularly in Yorkshire, "a planet ruler," and sometimes "a wise man," is of a higher order. He does not itinerate, is generally a man of some education, possessed of a good deal of fragmentary knowledge, and a smattering of science. He very often conceals his real profession by practising as a "Water Doctor," or as a "Bone Setter," and some possess a considerable amount of skill in the treatment of ordinary diseases.

The more lucrative part of the business was that which they carried on in a secret way. They were consulted in cases of difficulty by a class of superstitious persons, and an implicit faith was placed in their statements and predictions. The "wise man" was sought in all cases of accident, disaster, or loss. He was consulted as to the probabilities of the return and safety of the distant and absent; of the chances of the recovery of the sick, and of the destiny of some beloved friend or relative. The consultation with these men would often have a sinister aim—to discover by the stars whether an obnoxious husband would survive, or whether the affections of a courted or inconstant lover could be secured. Very often long-continued diseases and inveterate maladies were ascribed to an "ill wish," and the planet ruler was sought to discover who was the ill-wisher, and what charm would remove the spell. It is needless to say that the practices of these astrologers were productive, in a large number of cases, of much disturbance among neighbors and relatives, and great mischief to all concerned, except the man who profited by the credulity of his dupes.

Some of these charlatans, no doubt, were believers in the imposture, but the greater number were arrant cheats. In Leeds and its neighborhood, there were, some five and-thirty years ago, several "wise men." Among the number was a man known by no other name than that of "Witch Pickles." He was avowedly an astrological doctor, and ruled the planets for those who sought him for that purpose. He dwelt in a retired house on the road from Leeds to York, about a mile from the Shoulder of Mutton public house, at the top of Marsh Lane. His celebrity extended for above fifty miles, and persons came from the Yorkshire Wolds to consult him. The man and the house were held in awe by boys and even older persons, who had belief in his powers. Little was known of his habits, and he had few visitors but those who sought his professional assistance. He never committed anything to writing. He was particular in inquiring into all the circumstances of any case on which he was consulted before he pronounced. He then, as he termed it, proceeded to *draw a figure* in order to discover the conjunction of the planets, and then entered upon the explanation of what the stars predicted. Strange things were told of him, such as that he performed incantations at midnight on certain days in the year, when particular planets were in the ascendant; and that on such occasions strange sights and sounds would be seen and heard by persons passing the house. These were the embellishments of vulgar rumor. The man was quiet and inoffensive in his demeanor, and was fully sensible of the necessity of a life of seclusion. He is believed to have practised a few tricks to awe his visitors—such as lighting a candle or fire without visible agency, and other tricks far more ingenious than the modern table-rapping.

"Witch Pickles" was only one among the number who derived a great profit from this kind of occupation. He was one of the more respectable of the class, and he never descended to the vile tricks of others of the profession—tricks practised on weak and credulous women and girls, which will not bear description.

One of the most celebrated works on astrology is that of Dr. Sibly, twelfth edition, 1817, in two octavo volumes containing more than 1100 pages. "The following will give an idea of the pretensions of the book, which is a remarkable book, if it really went through twelve editions. The owner of a privateer which had not been heard of, called to know her fate. Dr. Sibly gave judgment on a figure rectified to the precise time the question was propounded.' The ship itself appeared well formed and substantial, but not a swift sailer, as is demonstrated by an earthy sign possessing the cusp of the ascendant, and the situation of the Dragon's Head in five degrees of the same sign." The ship itself was pronounced to have been captured.

"From the whole account it is clear that Dr. Sibly's system—how now esteemed by astrologers I do not know—has but this alternative. Either one and the same figure will tell the fate of all the ships which have not been heard of, including their sailing qualities, or the stars will never send an owner to ask for news, except just at the moment when they are in a position to describe this particular ship."

HANNAH GREEN, OR "LING BOB WITCH."

This noted sibyl lived in a cottage on the edge of the moor on the left of the old road from Otley to Bradford, between Carlton and Yeadon, and eight miles from Leeds. She was popularly known as "The Ling-bob Witch," a name given her, it is supposed, from living among the ling-bobs, or heather-tufts. She was resorted to on account of her supposed knowledge of future events; but like the rest of her class, her principal forte was fortune-telling, from which, it is said, she herself realized a handsome fortune.

Many strange tales have been told of her, such as her power of transforming herself, after nightfall, into the shape of any she list; and of her odd prank in her nightly rambles, her favorite character being that of the *hare*, in which personation she was unluckily shot by an unsuspecting poacher, who was almost terrified out of his senses by the awful screams which followed the sudden death of the Ling-bob Witch. In the year 1785, Dr. ——, of Sheffield, being at Leeds, had the curiosity to pay a visit to the noted Hannah Green. He first questioned her respecting the future fortunes of a near relative of his, who was then in circumstances of distress, and indeed in prison. She told him immediately that his friend's trouble would continue *full three times three years*, and he would then experience *a great deliverance*, which, in fact, was on the point of being literally verified, for he was then in the Court of King's Bench.

He then asked her if she possessed any foreknowledge of what was about to come to pass on the great stage of the world. To which she replied in the affirmative. She said, War would be *threatened once, but would not happen;* but the second time it would blaze out in all its horrors, and extend to all the neighbouring countries; and that the two countries (these appear to be France and Poland), at a great distance one from the other, would in consequence obtain their freedom, although after hard struggles. After the year 1790, she observed, many great persons, even kings and queens, would lose their lives, and that *not by fair means*. In 1794, a great warrior of high blood is to fall in the field of battle; and in 1795, a distant nation (thought to be negro slaves), who have been dragged from their own country, will rise, as one man, and deliver themselves from their oppressors.

Hannah appears to have been one of a somewhat numerous class, many of whom were resident in Yorkshire. Very few of them went beyond the attempt to foretell the future events in the lives of individuals; they did not aim at such high ambition as drawing the horoscopes of nations. Their predictions were always vague, and so framed as to cover a number of the most probable events in the life of every individual.

Hannah really died on the 12th of May, 1810, after having practised her art about forty years; and Ling-bob became a haunted and dreaded place. The house remained some years untenanted and ruinous, but was afterwards repaired and occupied. Her daughter and successor, Hannah Spence, laid claim to the same Spence, but, it need hardly be added, without the same success.

MR. JOHN SCOTT (LORD ELDON) IN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Scott broke ground in Parliament in opposition to the famous East India bill, and began with his favorite topic, the honesty of his own intentions and the purity of his own conscience.

He spoke in respectful terms of Lord North, and more highly still of Mr. Fox; but even to Mr. Fox it was not fitting that so vast an influence should be intrusted. As Brutus said of Cæsar:—

"—— he would be crown'd!
How that might change his nature—there's the question."

It was an aggravation of the affliction he felt, that the cause of it should originate with one to whom the nation had so long looked up; a wound from him was doubly painful. Like Joab, he gave the shake of friendship, but the other hand held a dagger, with which he despatched the constitution. Here Mr. Scott, after an apology for alluding to sacred writ, read from the book of Revelations some verses which he regarded as typical of the intended innovations in the affairs of the English East India Company:—"'And I stood upon the sand of the sea, and saw a beast rise up out of the sea, having seven heads and ten horns, and upon his horns ten crowns. And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast: and they worshipped the beast, saying, Who is like unto the beast? who is able to make war with him? And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months.' Here," said Mr. Scott. "I believe there is a mistake of six months—the proposed duration of the bill being four years, or forty-eight months. 'And he caused all, both small and great, rich and poor, free and bond, to receive a mark in their right hand, or in their foreheads.' Here places, pensions, and peerages are clearly marked out. 'And he cried mightily with a strong voice, saying, Babylon the Great'—plainly the East India Company—'is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean and hateful bird.'"

He read a passage from Thucydides to prove that men are more irritated by injustice than by violence, and described the country crying out for a respite, like "Dedemona:"—

"Kill me to-morrow—let me live to-night—
But half an hour!

This strange jumble was well quizzed by Sheridan, and Mr. Scott appears to have found out that rhetorical embellishment was not his line, for his subsequent speeches are less ornate.

In the squibbs of the period their obscurity forms the point of the jokes levelled at him. Thus, among the pretended translations of Lord Belgrave's famous Greek quotation, the following couplet was attributed to him:—

"With metaphysic art his speech he plann'd,
And said—what nobody could understand."

—*Temple Bar.*

—Boy, with ragged trowsers and rimless chip hat, runs into Dr. Fuller's drug store with a dipper in his hand:—"Doctor, mother sent me to the shotticary pop quicker'n blazes, cos bub's sick with the picken chox, and she wants a thimbleful of pollygollic in this din dipper, cos we hadn't bot a gottle, and the kint pup's got the bine witters in't—got any?"

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ABOUT RAZORS.

It is, we suppose, rather below the dignity of history to write upon razors, real razors, sharp things of fat steel, with which people who aspire to smooth chins daily cut off their beards and exasperate their tempers. It was a great writer, however, who said that he questioned whether the habit of shaving in one sex—we fear he said the necessity of shaving, but then he lived before the beard movement—was not a fair compensation for the pains of child-bearing in the other. Each is in some degree the result of civilization, for while savage women bear their children and go to work the next day without any perceptible ill consequences, savage men either exempt themselves from shaving altogether, or adopt means more summary and of less frequent recurrence than the daily operation with steel. One race uses fire, another pumice stone, another lime, and a fourth the hard inner cuticle of the oyster shell, a device which seems ingeniously adapted to combine the largest amount of ugliness with the greatest quantity of suffering. The civilized world, however, and the semi-civilized, so far as it shaves, which is extensively—the Mussulman world alone attaching real sanctity to the beard—has adopted the razor, and it is worth the while of three-fourths of those who will read these lines to consider what really is the best shape and make of an instrument so incessantly in use. Upon that point we have a little information to give them which seems to us obviously sound, and which is derived from an essay by a cutler, or, as he proudly styles himself, a "razor maker," one Benjamin Kingsbury, of Bond street. In an exceedingly verbose and slightly pompous but very sensible pamphlet, he gives the lay barbers at least one very valuable hint, a "wrinkle" which we should have thought it a cutler's interest to keep very strictly to himself. Of course his advice is of no use to professionals, even if they would take it. They learn to know a good deal by practice, they are masters of the mystical, and to most men inexplicable, art called "stropping," and they can make up for any temporary defeat by skill in manipulation. It is not given to lay shavers to make those long sweeping strokes, any more than to untrained oarsmen, nor did any layman that ever we met acquire that methods, and, as it were, spiritual mystery, the art of giving the last fine edge to the weapon by a stroke or two on the palm. Besides, the barbers have an advantage none of their subjects, or patients, or clients, or constituents, or whatever they call them, can ever hope to rival. *They* cannot shave by the aid of a leverage on their own noses. Teaching barbers is waste of time, but to the outside world—the wretched majority who have neither time nor patience nor nerve to be artistically shaven—there is one little secret about the operation worth knowing, and that is this:—The only test for a razor is a microscope. As a rule, almost all English razors are intended to be good, the cheap specimens as well as the dear, and, indeed, the cheap specimens are good just as often as the dear. The present writer was fool enough once, when prouder of having a beard than he is now, to give a guinea for a pair of razors supposed to be by the best maker in England, and declared next day his belief that they would not cut butter. That was an unjustifiable exaggeration, for properly managed they would have cut it; but they were very bad, many degrees worse than the worst of the shilling and two shilling razors to which in expiation he thereafter confined himself. The reason is explained very clearly by Mr. Kingsbury, rather more clearly, perhaps, than he exactly intended. A razor is nothing more nor less than a saw, with very minute and thin teeth, which does not cut—nothing cuts—but saws off the hair of the beard. If those teeth are straight and continuous and even, the razor is a good one; and if not, not; and there is no other possible test for razors. When you buy one at any price over a shilling—it is hard to criticize at that price—look steadily along its edge, through a strong magnifyer until you find one whose teeth are even as those of a saw. That nine times out of ten will be a good razor, while one with uneven or broken teeth never can, by any chance, be good. "The edge of a razor, a penknife, and every other very keen instrument, consists of a very great number of minute points, commonly called teeth, which, if the instrument is in itself good, and in good condition, follow each other through its whole extent with great order and closeness, and constitute, by their unbroken regularity, its excessive keenness. The edge of such an instrument acts on the beard, the skin or anything else, not so much by the direct application of weight or force as by being drawn, even slightly, along it; because, by this operation, the fine teeth of which it consists pass in quick succession, in the same direction, and over the same part of the substance. My readers will be convinced of this if they will make the following experiment on their glove or their hand, as they like best. Let them hold the razor either perpendicularly or obliquely, and press on it with some considerable force in a direct line from right to left, and they will have no great reason to tear the consequences. But let them move it from that direction, let them draw it towards them, or push it from them, in the smallest degree, in the gentlest manner, and it will instantly make an incision. When they have made this experiment, they will be convinced of the truth of what I have asserted, namely, that in the operation of shaving, very little weight and even very little force are necessary. There is, of course, always a possibility that the razor may be made of steel so over tempered that it is brittle, or so under tempered that it is soft, but as a rule cutlers, though they cannot and do not sell uniform edges, do try to sell a uniform quality of steel. Hardness is essential, but they are responsible for this, and it is only necessary to remember that heat softens steel, and that consequently the trick of steeping razors in hot water makes them much less effective than they were at first. Weight is of no importance, except to the caprice of the buyer. The lightest are probably now the best, because very dear razors are usually light, and more care will be used in selecting the blades, but the weight in itself is a matter of no moment whatever. Neither is shape. Nine-tenths of the razor-blades made in England are now of the same form—a thin knife of steel, thickening towards the back and broader at point than shoulder—but they are not better and not worse than the blade of even thickness set in a thick back which came into favor about fifteen years ago, or the blade of equal breadth throughout, still sometimes sold. Of course the edge ought to be straight, or they cannot be stropped properly, and English cutlers assume universally that they ought to be hung loosely in a sort of case handle. We have lived among people who use their razors set straight like knives, and the true model would seem to be one which fastened the razor at the angle preferred by him who wields it—a razor with a spring—but it is of no use fighting a trade, and the main point is the edge. Nothing but the magnifier will test this, and all oaths about steel, and water, and makers, are just so many words. If the teeth are not regular they will not saw a beard smoothly, any more than a jagged saw will cut easily through a plank.

These minute little teeth break, of course, very easily, particularly with men who have stiff beards—beards "with iron in them," the beards of the obstinate or combative—and the next lesson to learn is how to restore the teeth. Mr. Kingsbury whose pamphlet is marked "Twelfth edition," and whose experience, we suspect, tallies with that of most men, who have ever been condemned to shave in cutlerless lands, is all for the hone—the long bit of smooth porous stone which every cutler uses, and most cutlers will, if you let them, decry. Drop a little oil on that, the olive oil of the cruet-stand, [and, says Mr. Kingsbury, "Let him lay one side of the razor flat across the hone, and so that the shoulder of the razor (which adjoins the tang) may touch the nearest part of it. Having gained this position, he may begin to draw the razor towards him, in a manner somewhat circular, and with a moderate degree of pressure, till he arrives at the very point of it. When this has been done on one side, the razor should be turned, and the same operation take place on the other side of it. In this manner he may proceed till the hone has produced the desired effect." Nobody does that. We write with the experience of crowded cabins in many voyages, and we say deliberately that the majority of lay shavers strop the razor on the hone the reverse way, lifting the back till the edge is turned. They have not the patience for the scientific process, and trust to the strop to make all smooth. This operation continued, as Mr. Kingsbury says, till the edge of the razor looks "like wire," or, as we should say, till the operator's thumb refuses to be tortured any longer; it should recommence on the strop, but in the reverse way, namely, from the point to the shoulder, the "teeth of the razor thus receiving the direction in which they will perform to most advantage"—as we should say, getting their polish the better for being rubbed the contrary way to the friction on the hone. The strop itself should be perfectly flat, not raised in the centre, without elasticity, covered with calfskin, and, according to Mr. Kingsbury, greased with "a composition" upon which he is very learned and absolutely unintelligible, neither telling his readers what it ought to be made of nor explaining its use. We venture to submit, on the other hand, that that the only strop worth using with a hone is one of very smooth calfskin, that compositions are dirty messes useful only to make strops dear, and that half a minute of extra effort will, on the plain broad strop of our fathers, sharpen a honed razor three times as well as twice the time expended on some expensive imbecility. The square strop, in particular, is an instrument specially designed to spoil razors, the "setting" side, as it is called, not being a hone, but usually a bit of uneven stone, as suitable for the purpose as the front doorstep or the street pavement. Use the hone every two days, and the plain strop every day properly, and if the razor is made of decent steel and the operator will use his magnifier when buying it, he will have no pain, if his beard is the stiffest in Christendom. Of course he may cut himself. If a man will take a night-cap, and make it stiff, or talk to his children while shaving, or use too much soap—*the* temptation, praised, we are sorry to see, by our pamphleteer, of the effeminate shaver—or keep a razor with slippery handles, nothing can keep the razor's edge from going a trifle too deep. It ought to go deep, as a needful form of suasion, a distinct reminder that Providence has placed us under laws a great deal more rigid than any legislators will ever make—laws which compel fire to burn, water to drown, and shaky razors to cut, whether the victim be a man of principle or no. There are, too, faces made to cut, faces over which no razor can go safely, any more than a cab-horse can go over the Strand when the parish is mending it; but these are exceptional circumstances. With a razor such as Mr. Kingsbury has described, and set, as we have said, in a decently firm hand, shaving ought to be nearly as pleasant and as profitable a the infinitely wiser custom of leaving it alone.

Mr. Kingsbury enters into some elaborate and slightly comic considerations as to the best soap for shaving and the best method of using the razor, but the results of experience may in both cases be somewhat more briefly stated. Cocoanut oil is better than any lather that ever was or will be made, if only Europeans would consent to use it. As they will not, the best soap is any soap made from oil, quite free from grit, from the caustic of which Naples soap is full, and from ashes of any kind. Shaving powders are all bad, the scent in them not being oily at all, and so are most of the cake-d matters sold as substitutes for soap. The best soap we have ever met with has a stamp "United Service Soap" on it, but we have not an idea of its composition, and Mr. Kingsbury gives in his pamphlet a preference to olive soap, which, if it is made of olive oil, seems reasonable, but which we imagine he sells. As to the use of the razor, on which he is great, three little sentences contain, we imagine, the ultimate sum of human wisdom, "Don't scrape, don't cut yourself, and don't, if you have children, leave your razors about."—*Spectator.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
(First Division)
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10 1866

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores viz.:—

8000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank.	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs.	12 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill,
3 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets
	1 Work-hour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Pitch Pots,
Tables,	Saw Sets,
Chairs,	Hand-saws,
Wardrobes,	Cross-cut Saws,
Stationery Cases,	Iron Squares,
Iron Bedsteads,	Trying Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Broad Axes,
Cooking Utensils,	Callipers,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Compasses,
Spokes,	Mallets,
Felloes,	Pincers,
Wagon Wheels,	Screwdrivers,
Halters,	Spokeshaves,
Cold Chisels,	Splitting Guages,
Files,	Round and Straight Knives,
Hammers,	Cutting Pliers,
Farrier Knives,	Rivet Sets,
Punches,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Stocks and Dies,	Pricking Wheels,
Reading Tools,	Paint Brushes,
Travellers,	Paint Cans,
Vices,	Paint Muller,
Wrenches,	Paint Stone,
Adzes,	Paint Mill,
Augers,	Paints,
Braces and Bits,	Colors,
Wood Clamps,	Venetian Red,
Tenon Cutters,	Grindstones and Frames,
Gouges,	Soldering Irons,
Hatchets,	Lumber Rule,
Drawing Knives,	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
Spirits Levels,	
Tape Lines,	

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LUMBER FOR WAGON-MAKERS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. U. S. A., on WEDNESDAY, August 22, at LINCOLN DEPOT, commencing at 10 A. M., the following described lumber:—

About	30,000 feet 2	inch	Oak Plank.
"	50,000 feet 2½	"	"
"	110 000 feet 3	"	"
"	7 000 feet 3½	"	"
"	50,000 feet 4	"	"
"	10 000 feet 5	"	"
"	15,000 feet 1¼	"	Ash Plank.
"	60 000 feet 4	"	"
"	20.000 feet 5	"	"
"	10,000 feet 2	"	Hickory Plank.
"	5 000 feet 3	"	"
"	8 000 feet 4	"	"
"	20,000 feet 1	"	Poplar Boards.

This sale is well worthy the attention of Carriagemakers, as this is a superior lot of well-seasoned lumber. It will be offered in lots of 1000 feet, with the privilege of 10,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within fifteen days from day of sale.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 3 10t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ.:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.
No. 250 G street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small truck Cars
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.

Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard, nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.

(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,

Nine Frame Buildings

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 8w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twenty-fifth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22	Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000	pounds Wire Iron.
24	Beardsley's Instruments.	66	miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12	Augers.	106	Reels for Wire.
10	Crowbars.	48	Reel Stands, small
4	Cutting Pliers.	10	Reel Stands, centre.
2	Dial Handles.	1	Platform Scale.
10	Hammers.	199	Insulators, block.
7	Obers.	1	Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3	Pruning Knives.	23	Tool Boxes.
5	Large Reel Stands.	44	Mail Reels.
18	Small Reel Stands	78	Empty Reels.
6	Rubber Cement Flasks.	67	Reel Stands.
8	Soldering Acid Bottles.	16	Reel Stands, delivery.
6	Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6	Reel Handles.
6	Large Gear.	3	spools Copper Wire, No 23.
6	Small Gear.	5	spools Copper Wire, No. 30
8	Rings.	7	pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets)
72	Notices and Straps.	117	Iron Spikes.
288	Tumblers for Battery	31	Insulated Bending Screws.
240	Porous Cups.	29	Rubber Rings.
162	(18) oz A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60	cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
17½	oz. A. o. d. Platina strips.	393	Zincs for Grove Battery.
280	pounds Mercury.	6	Empty Mercury Flasks
1065	pounds Nitric Acid.		(iron), with Screw
6	carboys Sulphuric Acid.		Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1400	pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.		
2300	Insulators, Bracket.		
50	Empty Carboys.		

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 10t Depot of Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 8, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, ETC.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, August 18th, and WEDNESDAY, August 22d, 1866, commencing on each of the days specified at 10 o'clock A. M., in lots to suit purchasers, large quantities of the following described Harness, etc, viz:—

Lead Ambulance Harness, repaired, sets of.
Lead Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Mule Harness, worn, sets of.
Wheel Ambulance Harness, worn, sets of.
McClellan saddles, worn.
Collars, assorted (Mule and Horse), worn.
Wagon Bridles, worn.
Wagon Saddles, worn.
Head Halters and Chains, worn.
Neck Straps and Chains, worn.

All this Harness is made of the best materials, strong and serviceable, and was carefully inspected when purchased by the Government, and is now sold because the war is ended, and is no longer needed for the army.

Railroads, Passenger Railroads, and Express Companies, Manufacturers, Farmers, and Harness Dealers are respectfully invited to attend this sale. Such an opportunity will not occur again. It is probably the last large lot of Government Harness that will be sold in this city, and will not bring anything like its true value. Much money may be made by purchasers reselling and disposing of the same in the West and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds, a deposit of twenty-five per cent to be paid on every accepted bid, the balance within twenty-four hours after the sale.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale.

By order of

Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 7 11t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. S. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Hewer, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw 20t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfull recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Cornit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1008 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblod, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Tartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Euretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 256 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street
P. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Masinnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
329 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION.

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 ly

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE."

For Gonorrhœa, and all Diseases Arising from Youthful Indiscretion.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $3

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales, Boils, Syphilis, Etc.

For Syphilis the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price $1·25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in case of Syphilis, used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste, and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW, and by Druggists

D. S. RAND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 8 4 5

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1865.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR ACRID PRINCIPLES or substances. It is an unusually pure and fine flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure an unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derive from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 4 3

M. NATHANS & SONS

IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 10m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7·20 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1·40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·20 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 2·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M., and 9·5 P. M., passing Reading at 4·40 and 10·32 A. M. and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD,
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3·5, 8, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 6 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT CONVENTION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Address of the National Union Johnson Convention to the People of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION SINE DIE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Telegram to "The Evening Telegraph" Over Our Own Wires, Direct from the Wigwam.

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CONVENTION, August 16, 12 M.

Announcement of the Address.

After the reading of the resolutions was concluded by the Secretary, the President announced that the Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New York, would read the address to the people of the United States, recommended for adoption by the Committee on Resolutions.

Reading the Address.

As Mr. Raymond ascended the platform he was greeted with hearty cheers. He then proceeded to read in a careful and deliberate manner the following address:—

HAVING met in Convention at the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, August 16, 1866, as the representatives of the people in all sections, and from all the States and parties of the Union, to consult on the condition of our common country, we address to you this declaration of our principles, and of the political purposes we seek to promote. Since the meeting of the last Convention in the year 1860, events have occurred which have changed the character of our internal politics, and given the United States a new place among the nations of the earth. Our Government has passed through the perils of civil war, a war which, though mainly sectional in its character, has, notwithstanding decided political differences which from the very beginning of the Government had threatened the unity of our national existence, exercising influences upon the destinies of the republic, while it has affected upon the whole country severe losses in life and in property, and has imposed burdens which must weigh on its resources for generations to come.

It has developed a degree of national courage in the presence of national danger, and capacity for military achievements, and a devotion on the part of the people to the form of government which they have ordained, and to the principles of liberty which that Government was designed to promote, which must confirm the confidence of the nation in the prosperity of these institutions, and command the respect of the civilized world. (Cheers This war from which we have just emerged has given new scope to the ambition of political parties, and fresh impulse to plans of innovation and reform.

[Column instalments of this address will be printed in succeeding hourly editions of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH as rapidly as our phonographers can write it out.—EDITOR.]

The Adoption.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address, it was adopted amidst tremendous outbursts of applause.

Cheers for Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, then arose and proposed three cheers for Hon. H. J. Raymond, the author of the address just read. They were given with a hearty will. The Secretary then proceeded to read the lists of the different committees which had been ordered by resolution as appointed by the Chair.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION SINE DIE.

WIGWAM, 12:25 P. M.

The Convention, on motion of Hon. John Hogan, of Missouri, has just adjourned *sine die*, amidst the wildest excitement, and the most boisterous cheering.

Scenes and Incidents.

After Mr. Cowan had submitted the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Address, one of the Pennsylvania delegates proposed three cheers in his behalf. The request was acceded to by the whole Convention. Mr. Cowan appeared and bowed his thanks, and introduced, as the reader of the authorized address, Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of New York.

On commencing this delivery, the sentiments of the address again excited the audience to redoubled applause, until there was a suggestion from the chair to repress their feelings, as the interruptions consumed time, after which perfect quiet prevailed.

Mr. Raymond, though his voice is not a full and round one, has nevertheless a fine and perspicuous delivery, and he absorbed the attention of the whole Convention during his reading. There was a disturbance in the northeast part of the gallery, caused by spectators coming in and going out, and compelled the speaker to cease till it was repressed by a command from the Chair.

Conspicuous among those immediately in front of the chair were to be seen the irrepressible Train, Reverdy Johnson, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina.

Towards the conclusion of the address a paragraph referring to the South was of so exciting a character that the delegates rose to their feet convulsively, and gave vent to their feelings in loud and prolonged cheering. The paragraph was called upon to be repeated, and at the repetition the cheering was redoubled, and the flashing eyes and excited looks and gestures of the statesmen, politicians, and citizens assembled in this great Wigwam were of incomparable interest.

Scenes and Incidents as they Appeared to Another Reporter.

What we wrote yesterday regarding the appearance of things inside the Wigwam applies with equal force to-day, and with few additions. The large structure was crowded in every part. It becoming known that the resolutions and the address of the Convention would be read, great interest was manifested to hear these documents read.

The stillness that pervaded the vast assemblage while the address was being read was perfectly wonderful. One might readily suppose that he was in a church during the delivery of a sermon, so deep was the silence. When, however, Mr. Raymond, who read the address, had taken his seat after the arduous task assigned him, the entire audience rose to their feet, and the cheering was long continued and most enthusiastic. At the conclusion of the reading of the address, Senator Doolittle, the Chairman, announced that Mr. Raymond would read the last clause over again. This clause alluded to the wrongs desired to be inflicted by the radicals on the South, and great applause greeted the sentiments expressed.

The resolutions, as read by the clerk, Mr. Perrin, were frequently interrupted with the most vociferous cheers. That portion of the resolutions which advocated a perfect and unimpaired Union "brought down the house."

When the resolution was read indorsing the laws of the United States as the supreme law of the land, the applause was great.

The same may be said of that portion of the resolutions regarding State rights, and the qualification of the voters in the different States. The sentiment that no State had a right to withdraw from the Union met with a torrent of enthusiasm, and one excited delegate gave a number of cheers on his own hook, after every body else was quiet.

The resolutions regarding the perpetual Union of the States, the provisions for amendments for the Constitution, that all the States have a right to have a voice regarding the amendments, were greatly applauded; also, that the war debt is sacred, and that the national Government shall remain unimpaired.

The resolution that all the rights of the sailors and soldiers who fought during the Rebellion should be observed and defended, and that proper provisions should be made for the maintenance of the widows and orphans caused by the war, was received with great enthusiasm.

The resolution endorsing President Johnson brought the entire Convention to their feet, and several minutes elapsed before the applause subsided.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid much excitement.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions three cheers were given for Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Cowan acknowledged the compliment in a few words.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH is the only journal having a complete *verbatim* report of the address of the National Union party. Copies may be obtained at the office up to 7 o'clock this evening.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, August 16, 1866.

The Gold Market opened strong this morning, and the closing rate this afternoon is 151½. The firmness in the premium is attributed to the influence of the European news, indicating further political complication, and perhaps war between Prussia and France. The borrowing demand is active, and a large and short interest is said to be out. It is argued that the price of gold cannot decline until the supply on the market is increased by shipments of gold from Europe—or by sales of that in the Treasury Department—an event, it is to be hoped, not likely to take place.

Under the influence of the notice from the Secretary of the Treasury (printed in yesterday's TELEGRAPH) that the temporary deposits of the Government would be paid on or before Aug. 26, and that interest thereon would cease after that date, the stock market was very buoyant this morning. Government bonds continued to advance. By the new order of the Secretary of the Treasury the sum of $69,000,000 will be thrown upon the market in search of employment, and must materially influence the prices of Government and other securities, and also the rates for loans.

Compound-interest notes are in demand at the following figures:—June compounds, 1864, 114 to 114¼; July compounds, 1864, 113¾ to 115⅝; August compounds, 1864, 113 to 113¾; October compounds, 1864, 112 to 112¼; December compounds, 1864, 111 to 111¼; May compounds, 1865, 109 to 109¼; August compounds, 1865, 107½ to 107⅝; September compounds, 1865, 107 to 107¼; October compounds, 1865, 106⅜ to 106⅝.

Ten-forties advanced to 101, with a sale of $10,000 at that price; August 7-30s sold at 106¼, an advance of 1 per cent.; for 5-20s of 1862 there was 105⅝ bid; and for the 6s of 1881, 110¾.

In the Share Market the chief movement was in Reading, opening at 57¼ and closing at 57⅜; Little Schuylkill sold at 30¾; Catawissa preferred at 37¾; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32⅞.

The Canal stocks were more active. There were large sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36½, and the common stock at 28 on time, and Delaware Division at 55¼.

There was nothing said in Bank shares, and we continue to quote North America at 225 bid; Philadelphia at 145; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120½; Commercial at 55½; and Mechanics at 31½.

Passenger Railroad and other stocks were unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh	Sch N pf	36¼	200 sh	Sch. N	b60 28
300 sh	do	36½	500 sh	do	28
100 sh	do	s5wn 36⅞	300 sh	Reading R R	57½
200 sh	do	ltsc. 36½	100 sh	do	57⅜
100 sh	do	36½	300 sh	do	57-31
45 sh	Leh Val	64	200 sh	Big Mtn	b30 52

FIRST BOARD

$2000	U S 7-30s June	105½	100 sh	Sch N pf	s10 36¼
$2000	do July	106⅜	100 sh	do	b5 36⅜
$1000	do Aug	106½	200 sh	do lots	10 36⅝
$10000	U S 10-40s coup	101	100 sh	do	s10 36⅞
$5000	Pa W L coup	101½	100 sh	do	c 37
$17000	do lots	b5 101½	100 sh	do	36⅝
$500	do trans	101½	100 sh	do	s10 36⅝
$100	Pa 6s coup	93	200 sh	do lots	36⅝
$3000	do trans	94⅜	100 sh	do	s5wn 36⅞
$4500	C. & Am. 6s	88½	100 sh	do	c 36⅞
160 sh	Reading	s10 57⅛	500 sh	Pa & E	lots 32⅜
200 sh	do	b5wn 57-31	200 sh	do	lots 32⅝
100 sh	do	s10 57⅛	100 sh	do	32⅝
200 sh	do	lots s60 57	100 sh	do	b5 32⅞
100 sh	do	s10 57-31	100 sh	Catawissa pf	37
100 sh	do	s15 57-31	200 sh	Del Div	lots 55¼
300 sh	do	lots 57-44	150 sh	Lit Sch	lots 30¾
1100 sh	do	lts s5wn 57⅜	10 sh	Mech Bank	32

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	151	151½
American Silver, 5 and 10 per cent.	142	—
Compound Interest Notes, June,	2 33	14
" July,	1 34	13½
" August,	12	13
" September,	1 11	12
" October,	10	11
" May,	8	9
" June,	7	7½
" July,	6	7
" August,	5	6½

The following is the Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending August 11:—

August.	Clearings.	Balances.
6	$	$100,517
7		97,157
8		89 982
9		88,403
10		83 482
11		56 232
Total	$	$636 078

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Aug. 16.—There is less firmness in the market for Quercitron Bark. No. 1 sold at $34 ₱ ton, a decline of $3.

Cotton continues very dull, with small sales of Middling Uplands at 32c.

There is no demand for Flour for exportation, and the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent of the better brands of family goods, while common quality is neglected and cannot be disposed of, except at a material concession. Sales of 600 bbls, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $10@12·50, the latter rate for fancy, and 500 bbls of superfine at $6·50@7 50; old Pennsylvania extra family at $10 50 @11; and fancy brands at $12@16, according to quality. Nothing doing in Corn Meal or Rye Flour. We quote the latter at $5·25.

Wheat comes forward very sparingly, and prime quality is in good demand, while 5 bushels for new red; white at from $2 40 to $3. The last sale of Penna. red was made at $1·10@1 12. Corn is scarce and wanted; sales of 3000 bushels at 85c. for yellow and 82c. for Western mixed. Oats are scarce and firm; 1000 bushels at 45@50c for new Southern.

Whisky is unchanged. Pennsylvania is selling at $2·12 and Ohio at $2.

Latest Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 16—Evening.—Gold opened at 151¾, Flour has advanced 10@15c. per barrel, State is dull at $6@10 25; Ohio, 10@15c. higher, at $8@9 50; Southern, same terms as yesterday; sales of 1000 barrels. Corn is quiet, small sales Rye is dull; sales of 1000 barrels at $2 02. Barley dull.

NEW YORK, August 16—Evening.—Cotton is better. Cumberland preferred, 27; Reading, 85½; New York Central, 95½; Erie, 69½; Hudson, 109½; Missouri 6s, 79½; Western Union Telegraph, 39½; Boston Water Power, 29½; Canton, 39; Connecticut 6s, 100; Tennessee 6s, 73; Virginia 6s, 58; 10-40s, 101½; Gold, 151¾.

LATEST FROM THE METROPOLIS.

A CORPORATION WITHOUT A BODY OR A SOUL.—We are in receipt of more than ample and delectable documents, and, having read, we come to the conclusion that the resources of human kindness has not yet all turned to gold. It tells us that we have drawn a prize of $500 in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Union Co-operative Stock Company's Depository, and all that we have to do is to send $5 to secure it. Now, that kind and obliging on the part of the President, Mr. S. D. Miller, to send us the money at once, why did he not send us $145, and thus prevent the trouble of sending the beggarly $5? He is very much like the man who wanted to send another person $10,000 for the trifling loan of $10 in greenbacks. Or like the man who sells for $8, and then gives the money back. Such kind-hearted men are getting quite numerous. They will give you $50 for a red cent, a "stamp!" It plainly shows that we are only a very short distance off.

INCENDIARISM.—The other evening past the State House this vicinity was noticed crowds of people gathered around the trees in front of that building. Through the natural amount of curiosity, we went to see what was in the wind. Some individuals, without the fear of the law before their eyes, had set up pictures, tending to inflame the passions of the people and raise a disturbance. The pictures were representations of contrabands, the condition of our poor prisoners, and an exaggerated picture of the ease and luxury enjoyed by the traitor Jefferson Davis, at Fortress Monroe. They were evidently placed there for the purpose of creating a disturbance, and the Chief of Police very wisely ordered them to be torn down wherever they were found up. Such a wicked, turbulent spirit is unworthy this city as is evinced by the production.

A PUGNACIOUS CONSTABLE.—When the whisky is in the wits are out. Richard Flanigan is an individual of pugnacious proclivities, and very belligerent when in liquor. Having pretty well into the real estate business yesterday, he commenced raising a disturbance in the neighborhood of Twentieth street and Columbian avenue, and Officer Crawford undertook to arrest him. He made a violent assault on the officer, who only captured him after a severe struggle. Flanigan was held by Alderman Beitler in $500 bail to answer.

A GENERAL SWEEPING.—The police made a general sweeping through Penn and Washington Square last night. Taking advantage of the presence of so many strangers in our city, the *nymphes du pave* generally themselves pretty extensively around the Square. Among those captured were Lorena Johnson, Virginia Dillen, Alice Thornton, and Mary Newman. They were all held to bail by Alderman Butler on the charge of street walking.

ONE OF THE LOST FOUND.—John Barker was arrested for making a mistake. He put his hand into a gentleman's pocketbook's pocket and took a gold watch therefrom and deposited it in his own pocket. The affair occurred yesterday afternoon in the Wigwam, and John Barker was arrested by officer Shoemaker and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $600 bail.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Samuel Hart, one of the roughs, was arrested in the neighborhood of the Wigwam on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was not satisfied with having them on his person, but must make others acquainted with the fact. He was committed by Alderman Butler in default of $600 bail.

CHOLERA.—The cholera is manifestly on the increase. Since our report of yesterday, there has been twenty-one cases reported to the Board of Health. Of these there were six deaths.

A MISTAKE.—The two men, Aaron Keatley and Andrew J. Caffree, had a hearing yesterday on the charge of highway robbery, and from the evidence it appears there was no robbery committed, and the man robbed of a watch, hat, etc., had none of those articles, except a hat hat. The whole difficulty arose about a woman.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.—Robert McIlhenny undertook to raise the wind by surreptitiously making off with some railroad iron from the rolling mill of Mr. William Mitchell, in Penn street, below Laurel. He was arrested before he had got any distance with his plunder, and taken before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him in default of $1000 to answer.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED SAFE ROBBERY.—The office of Harbert & Davis, lumber merchants, Twenty-third and Sansom streets, was entered night before last, and an attempt made to blow open their safe. There were three holes bored through the outer door, and powder placed ready to blow it open, when the robbers were alarmed and "vamosed the ranch." Nothing was stolen.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Folden Smith, a young scapegrace numbering only nine winters, fell in love with a horse and wagon yesterday afternoon, and made off with it, no doubt to have the unusual luxury of a ride. He was seen at Fourth and Master streets, seized, and taken before Alderman Devlin, who held him for a further hearing.

LARCENY OF SHOES.—Abel Legrange and James Smith were arrested *in flagrante delicto*, stealing shoes from the front of a store on Frankford road, above Harrison street. The stolen articles were handed over to the owner, and the thieves were handed over by Alderman Hunter, who held them each in $300 to answer.

INNOCENT AMUSEMENT.—Owen Bell, getting rather sportive under the influence of bad whisky, amused himself by knocking down an inoffensive passer-by in Diamond street, pretty late last evening. He was arrested, and Alderman Fields held him in $500 to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—Wash. Kerns was arrested last night in the vicinity of the Continental on the above charge. He was evidently on the lookout. He will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

$6·50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS.

100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $1·50 and $3.

EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.

FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.

300 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, $7·50.

250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, $5.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.

BLANKETS FOR BERTHS

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We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit.

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

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HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

LANCASTER QUILTS

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PINK AND BLUE QUILTS.

Any of the above goods by the case or single Quilt.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

8 15 3m]

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No. 828 ARCH Street.

NEW LINEN LAWN DRESSES.

NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS.

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LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.

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LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

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MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

8 13 6t No. 828 ARCH Street

"THE GOSPEL OF HEALTH AND JOURNAL of True Healing Art." A Hygienic Monthly, by R. T. Trall, M. D. August number now ready. $1 a year; single number 10 cents. Phrenological Cabinet, No. 25 S. TENTH Street. J. L. CAPEN, 8 16 3.* m Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.

FIFTH EDITION

WIGWAM!

The Address to the People of the United States.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

Amidst the chaos of conflicting elements, inseparable from such an array—while the public heart is keenly alive to all the influences which sway the public judgement and effect a public action, while the wounds of war is still fresh and bleeding on their sight and on the memories of the land—it is the glorious and imperative duty which we on your behalf are here assembled, and have undertaken to perform for the first time for six long years of desolation and conflict, and have come together from every State and from every section of our land as citizens of a common country under that flag, the symbol again of a common glory, to consult together how best to restore and perpetuate the Union which has again been brought together, and thus secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Now, in the first place, we invoke you to remember always, and everywhere, the war is ended, and the nation is again at peace. The shock of contending armies no longer shudders the heart of the republic.

An insurrection against the authority of the Union has been suppressed, and that authority has again been acknowledged by word and act in every late, and by every citizen within its jurisdiction.

We are no longer required or permitted to treat or judge them as enemies, for not only have the acts of war been discontinued, but the weapons of war have been laid aside, and the state of war no longer exists, and its consequences no longer have rightful sway over us.

We are again the people of the United States, fellow-citizens of one country, bound by the duties and obligations of a common patriotism, and having neither interests nor rights apart from a common destiny.

The duties that devolve upon us now are again the duties which have not been all cast by war. We have assembled here to take counsel concerning the interests of peace to decide how we may most wisely heal the wounds of war, and perpetuate the benefits it has secured, which, under a wise and benign Providence, have sprung up in its fiery track.

This is the work, not of passion, but of calm and sober judgment—no resentment for past deeds prolonged beyond the limits which judgment and reason prescribe, but of a liberal statesmanship which tolerates what it cannot prevent, and pleads its purpose with the future rather upon a community of interests, than upon a reconstruction by weapons of force.

In the next place, we call upon you to recognize, in their true significance, and to accept as their legitimate consequences, the political results of the war just closed. The most important part of the victory achieved by the National Government has been final and decisive.

First, It has established, beyond all future controversy, and by the highest of all human sanction, the absolute supremacy of the national Government, as defined and limited by the Constitution of the United States, and the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union, as a necessary consequence.

Second, It has put an end, finally and forever, to the existence of slavery upon the soil and within the jurisdiction of the United States. Both of these points denied, directly involved in the contest and controversy, have been ended, absolutely and finally, by the result.

In the third place, we deem it of the utmost importance that the real character of the war and of the victory by which it was closed should be well understood. The war was carried on by the Government of the United States in maintenance of its own authority and existence as its own existence, both of which were imperiled by the insurrection which it sought to suppress.

The suppression of that accomplished that result. The Government of the United States, by force of arms, has asserted its supreme authority over all the parties, and States, and people under its jurisdiction, and has asserted all the powers which the Constitution confers upon it.

But it has acquired thereby no new powers, no new jurisdiction, no rights, either of territorial possession or of civil authority, which it did not possess before the war broke out. All he right it could have possessed is that which is conferred upon it through the express terms and necessary implications of the Constitution of the United States.

That they have truly asserted overthrow, and the victory of the Federal arms was simply a defeat of that attempt. The Government of the United States acted throughout the war on the defensive.

It sought to hold possession of what was already its own. In the war or by the victory it was not changed in any way the Constitution of the old States, the war was carried on by and under the provision of the limitations which it prescribes, and the results of the war attained have not in any way changed the effects or the powers conferred upon the Federal Government, or relieved that Government from the restrictions which it has imposed.

The Constitution of the United States is to-day precisely as it was before the war—the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or the laws of any other State or territory notwithstanding, and to-day, precisely as before the war, all the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, only powers by which to the State are reserved, and to the several States and to the people thereof. (Cheers.) This position is vindicated not only by the essential nature of our Government, but by the nature and spirit of the Constitution and by all the acts of the National Government in all its departments, and at all times from the outbreak of the Rebellion to its final overthrow.

In every eye it was explicitly declared, that the sole object of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution, and to preserve the integrity of the Union. And Congress more than once has reiterated the solemn declaration, adding the assurance that liberty and hope have been attained by the war.

It is only since the war was closed that their rights have been asserted in behalf of one department of the general Government. It has been proclaimed by Congress, that in addition to the powers already conferred upon it by the Constitution, the Federal Government may now claim from the states and territories, and the people involved by the war, the rights of war.

The right of conquest and of confiscation, the right to protect the existing Government, institutions, and laws, and subject the territory conquered, and each inhabitant thereof, to such laws, regulations and deprivations as the Government itself may see fit to impose under this broad and sweeping claim, that clause of the Constitution which provides that no State whatsoever, without its consent, may be deprived of its equal suffrages by the Senate of the United States, has been annulled, and ten states have been refused and are still refused representation altogether in both branches of the Federal Congress.

And a Congress in which only a part of the Union are represented, have asserted the right thus to exclude the rest from representation and from all share in making their own laws or choosing their own rulers, until they shall comply with such conditions and perform such acts as Congress, thus composed, may itself prescribe. That right has not only been asserted, but it has been exercised, and is practically enforced at the present time.

Nor does it then interfere with the States in rebellion against the Government, and they are not precluded, therefore, from assuming its authority over those in rebellion. This is due to their loyalty to wards the Government and to their sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

In no one of these is the slightest indication of resistance to its authority, or the slightest prejudice against its just and binding obligations. This condition of renewed loyalty has been officially recognized by solemn proclamation of the Executive.

The laws of the United States have been extended by Congress over all these States, and the people thereof have control. Courts have been reopened, and Federal taxes levied. In every respect, except the denial of representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, the States once in rebellion are recognized as holding the same position.

(This address will be concluded in our next (Sixth) Edition.)

—At the new circus in Paris to be opened next month, among the various attractive novelties promised to the public is a company of no less than fifty monkeys. These animals are represented as veritable actors, who perform characters in theatrical pieces and ride on horseback in the most finished style.

An Interview with Alex. H. Stephens.

This morning our reporter repaired to the residence of R. J. Arundel, Esq., No. 857 North Broad street, for the purpose of having an interview with the late Vice-President of the Confederate States, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. Mr. Stephens left his home in Crawfordsville, Georgia, a short time since, and without making any stoppages, except the necessary change of cars, proceeded direct to Washington.

Arriving there, he had a short interview with President Johnson, and left Washington yesterday morning at eleven o'clock for Philadelphia, where he arrived last evening, about six o'clock.

The arrival of Mr. Stephens was known to but very few, and a few select friends met him at the depot, Broad and Prime streets, and escorted him in a carriage to the residence above mentioned.

Mr. Stephens was greatly exhausted on his arrival at Mr. Arundel's residence, and retired early to bed, in order, if possible, to gain sufficient strength to visit the Convention this morning.

During the night, however, the ex-Vice President was seized with a severe attack of diarrhœa, and woke up this morning greatly enfeebled, so much so in fact that it was not deemed advisable for him to leave the house.

In answer to questions proposed by our reporter, Mr. Stephens stated that he came for the purpose of attending the Convention, but after arriving, doubted the advisability of making his appearance at the Wigwam. His main objection appeared to be, this morning, that his health was in such an enfeebled state that he could do nothing more than be a "looker-on in Venice," should he make his appearance, and he stated that he feared being called on to make a speech, which he did not feel able to do.

He said that whatever he might say while in this city would be comprised in a very few words, and intimated that he might give expression to those words before the people ere he departed for his home.

Mr. Stephens was called upon this morning by the Georgia delegation to the Convention, and he received all visitors with as much cordiality as his poor physical condition would permit.

He stated that he thought he would remain in Philadelphia during the remainder of the week, when he would return home, via Washington.

Appearance of Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens is a remarkably singular looking man. Any person who has seen a likeness of him would readily recognize him. His features are very marked. He is remarkably diminutive in stature, and while standing bends forward and slightly trembles, as though the exertion of standing on his feet was too much for his *physique*.

He has a dark, piercing, deep-set eye, the most striking feature in his face. His complexion is very sallow, and his skin not very clear. He has a very cadaverous look, and has evidently undergone a great deal of sickness. He was dressed this morning in a full suit of black; dress coat and large turn-over collar, and a straggling black cravat. He is a man that once seen would not easily be forgotten. There is something remarkably striking and peculiar in the expression of his face, and he appears to be all intellect, with a very limited modicum of physical development. Mr. Stephens expressed himself greatly pleased with the action of the Convention, and gave utterance to hopes that much good would result from its deliberation.

The speaker's stand this morning received the additional decoration of an American eagle, suspended directly over it, holding in her talons two silk American flags.

The attendance of ladies this morning was unusually large, and they watched the proceedings with the greatest interest.

The Convention, with good taste, passed a resolution thanking Mayor McMichael for the excellent police arrangements, through which efficient aid all confusion was avoided, and anything like a disturbance nipped in the bud. The passage of the resolution was unanimous, and was greeted with great applause. We may here remark that a very strong police force was on duty outside the Wigwam, and they were placed like sentinels at convenient distances, at different points in the interior.

The motion for a final adjournment was made by Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri, after which Mr. Robert J. Holmes, of New York, proposed the thanks of the Convention to the members of the Press for their truthful reports, which was unanimously adopted.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to the officers of the same, and also to the citizens of Philadelphia for their kindness to the members of the Convention. The latter motion was made by Mr. James G. Rollins, of Missouri.

A delegate from Massachusetts—Mr. Alger—moved an amendment to Mr. Hogan's motion, to the effect that when this Convention adjourn they do so with three cheers for the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, and the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. Unanimously agreed to.

The President, after thanking the Convention for their kindness and courtesy to himself, then finally introduced the Rev. Mr. Elliot, who pronounced the parting benediction in a few well-chosen and fervent words. A deathlike stillness prevailed during the benediction, when the Convention rose to its feet and gave nine hearty cheers, and then quietly dispersed.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The City Convention—Large Number of Conservative Voters Registered.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 16.—The Conservative Unionists elected last night a majority of the delegates to the City Convention, which assembles to-night, favorable to the nomination of Daniel Harvey for Mayor, in opposition to Chapman.

Governor Swann is still sick, and cannot attend the Philadelphia Convention.

The Conservatives have thus far registered six thousand new voters in the city, and will register ten thousand more before the November election.

The Steamer "Cuba" at Boston.

BOSTON, August 16.—The steamship Cuba arrived from Halifax this morning. Her mails went south by the early train, and will be due in Philadelphia this evening.

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS AT COWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND STREET.